THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 91. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

Proclamations of the Commune.

Erie Railroad Accident.

The Baltimore Shoemakers.

Situation of the Strikers.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc., Etc.

FOREIGN MAIL NEWS.

Proclamations of the Commune—The Banditti of Versailles Execrated.

Citizens!—Every day the banditti of Versailles slaughter or shoot our prisoners, and every hour we learn that another murder has been committed. Those who are guilty of such crimes, you know them; they are the gendarmes of the Empire, the royalists of Charette and Cathelineau, who are marching on Paris and shouting "*Vive le Roi!*" and with a white flag at their head. The government of Versailles is acting against the laws of warfare and humanity, and we shall be compelled to make reprisals should they continue to disregard the usual conditions of warfare between civilized peoples. If our enemies murder a single one of our soldiers, we shall reply by ordering the execution of an equal number, or double the number, of prisoners. The people, even in its anger, detests bloodshed, as it detests civil war; but it is its duty to protect itself against the savage attempts of its enemies, and, whatever it may cost, it shall be "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth."

THE COMMUNE OF PARIS.

Citizens—The Commune of Paris entertains no doubts of victory. Vigorous resolutions have been taken, and the departments which were momentarily disorganized by defections and treason have been restored. The hours have been usefully employed for achieving your speedy triumph, and the Commune relies upon you, as you may rely upon it. There will soon remain nothing to the Royalists of Versailles but the shame of their crimes. With you will rest the eternal honor of having saved France and the republic. National Guards—the Commune congratulates you, and declares you have deserved well of your country.

Citizens—The monarchists sitting at Versailles do not make war against you like civilized men; they wage a war of savages. Charette's Vendeans and Pietri's agents shoot their prisoners, murder their wounded, and fire upon the ambulances. Twelve times, wretches who dishonor the uniform of the line have reversed their muskets, and traitorously fired upon the two confiding and brave men who approached them.

Citizens—These treasons and atrocities will not give the victory to the eternal enemies of our rights. For this we have a pledge in the energy, courage, and devotion to the republic of the National Guard. Its heroism and constancy have been admirable; its artillerymen have directed the fire of their guns with remarkable accuracy and precision, and their fire has several times silenced that of the enemy, who left a mitrailleuse in our hands.

Amadeus' Maiden Speech.

The Spanish Cortes was opened on the 2d inst. by the President, Calatrava. A great crowd of spectators, amongst whom were many ladies, was present in the galleries. The King arrived at 2·30 P. M., accompanied by the Ministers, and was received with loud cheers. His Majesty read the speech from the throne in a firm voice. He said:—

The first time I was in the presence of the representatives of the country to take the oath of the constitution it was impossible for me to express my gratitude to you. I do so to-day. I wish to place the government in the most cordial relations of mutual good will and friendship with the representatives of the people. This becomes necessary in order to enable us to give our full attention to the development of the interior strength of the country. I hope for the prompt pacification of Cuba, and I hope that the relations with the Pope will be resumed in a friendly manner. The Government will propose improvements necessary for good administration, and for the moral and material development of the country, special attention being paid to financial questions. In drawing up the budgets, economies and reforms, especially as regards the service of the public debt, will be effected. We shall force an opportunity for your patriotism to remove the difficulties which are surrounding the management of our finances, and to dissipate the apprehensions of the future. In coming to Spain I intended to identify on the same soil the interests of the realm which has been intrusted to me with that which is dearest to me in the world, my wife and son. The mission entrusted to me is difficult but glorious, perhaps beyond my strength, but not above my will, and, with the help of God, I hope to succeed. God knows my intention, and with the co-operation of the Cortes and all good men, which will not fail me, I hope that my efforts will be crowned with the reward of achieving the happiness of the Spanish people.

Cheers repeatedly interrupted the speech of the King.

Thiers' Despatch to the Prefects—Account of the Fight on April 2.

The following despatch was telegraphed by M. Thiers to the prefects of departments, giving an account of the engagement between the Assemblyists and Communists on April 2:—

THE CHIEF OF THE EXECUTIVE TO THE PREFECTS.

VERSAILLES, April 2, 1871.—Since two days several movements on the part of the insurgents have taken place around Rueil, Nanterre, Courbevoie, and Puteaux. The bridge of Neuilly having been barricaded by them, the Government would not let these attempts go unpunished, and has given the order to attack the insurgents without delay. General Vinoy, after having convinced himself that the demonstration which was made by the insurgents on the side of Chatillon had no serious object, left at 6 o'clock this morning with the brigade of Audelies, the chasseurs of General Galliffet forming the left, and two brigades of the Garde Republicaine the right wing of his army.

The troops advanced in two columns, one by way of Rueil and Nanterre, and the other by Vaucresson and Montrevout. They accomplished their junction at Bergeres. Four battalions of insurgents occupied the positions of Courbevoie, such as the barracks and the heights around the statue. The troops carried these barricaded positions one after the other with a remarkable *elan*. The barracks were taken by the marines, and the great barricade of Courbevoie by the 113th Regiment of the line. The troops then charged the bridge of Neuilly and carried the barricade which closed it. The insurgents took flight, leaving a certain number of dead, wounded, and prisoners in our hands. The spontaneous *elan* of the troops having hastened this result, our losses were quite unimportant. The exasperation of our soldiers was extremely great, particularly against the deserters who were recognized. At 4 o'clock the troops re-entered their barracks, after having rendered to the cause of order a service which France will never forget.

General Vinoy has not for one moment left his command. The wretches whom France is forced to combat have committed a new crime. The Surgeon-in-Chief of the army, M. Pasquier, who advanced alone and without arms too near the position of the enemy, was cowardly assassinated. A. THIERS.

The Army of Versailles.

Cor. of the London Telegraph, April 1.

Through the kindness of a friend who is on the general staff of the army, I have been able within the last few hours to visit all the camps round Versailles, and have pretty well ascertained the exact strength, position, and future line of the forces which defend this historical town and the National Assembly of France. Here are, then, at Versailles, Vivoflay, and Satory, eight divisions of infantry, each division numbering on an average 9000 men, but being able, as corps and recruits arrive, of being increased to 16,000 men, without increasing the *cadre* of the staff. Besides these there are three divisions of cavalry, each division being about 2000 strong, but capable of being increased, in the same manner as the infantry, to 4000 each. Of artillery there are ten batteries, each consisting of ten field pieces, and four batteries of mitrailleuses. To feed, as it were, this army with men, four depots have been organized—at Charleville-Mezieres, Doual, Besancon, and Rennes. All the returned prisoners from Germany are being directed to these different depots, where they will be clad, armed, and formed into regiments—officers and soldiers who have served together being kept together as much as possible. On going round the camps I was agreeably surprised to find how much the discipline of the army has increased, and what a visible improvement there is in the appearance of the men. The officers at all the outposts are very much annoyed at an order that has been issued, by which they are directed not to attack any parties of the National Guards of Paris they may fall in with—M. Thiers' policy being evidently to draw out the insurgents from Paris, and get them to attack Versailles. The opinion of the officers is, that their men would fight well and loyally in the open field, but there are several corps with which it would be madness to enter Paris.

Lullier's Escape from Prison.

Lieutenant Lullier, who was a leading member of the Commune Committee, escaped from the prison to which he was consigned by his colleagues, and has set up to be a little republic in himself, as appears by the following letter published in the *Mot d'Ordre:*—

MY DEAR ROCHEFORT:—You know the infamous machinations of which I have been the victim. Arrested without avowed motive by the Central Committee, I was thrown into a lock-up of the Prefecture of Police and kept there *au secret* at a time when Paris had the greatest need of men of action understanding military business. The Prefecture of Police is transformed into a State prison, and the most rigorous precautions are taken against those incarcerated in it. Nevertheless, followed by my secretary, I was able to quietly issue from my cell and to pass through two courts guarded each by a dozen men. As I went out three doors were thrown open at my demand and the soldiers keeping them presented arms to me. At the present writing I am surrounded by 200 resolute men, and I carry three loaded revolvers in my pockets.

I was for a long time so simple as to go about unarmed and unaccompanied by friends. But I am now resolved to break the head of whoever may come to arrest me. I beg also to inform you that I never hide myself, and that I walk openly and unmolested on the boulevards. I fraternally shake both your hands. Your devoted friend, C. LULLIER.

How Gustave Flourens Died.

Versailles Correspondence of the London Times, April 3.

Many of the insurgents changed their clothes when they found that their retreat had been cut off. Among the rest the aide-de-camp of Gustave Flourens, one of their chiefs, did so. In the afternoon, about 4 o'clock, the gendarmes were searching the village of Chatou, when a shot came from the window of an *auberge* kept by a man named Ducoq. The gendarmes entered the house, and when they reached the first floor one of them received a bullet in the shoulder at the moment when he was entering one of the rooms. His captain, M. Desmaret, rushed into the room, found the man who had fired the shot with a revolver in his hand, and instantly cut him down with his sabre. This man was no other than Flourens. His aide-de-camp, an Italian named Cypriani, was wounded by a sabre cut, and made prisoner. He had assumed civil attire, but Flourens himself was in military uniform. His dead body now lies at the Amphitheatre Hospital in this town.

DISASTER ON THE ERIE RAILWAY.

Collision of Trains—Two Locomotives and Seven Cars Wrecked—Two Persons Injured.

At about 2 o'clock yesterday morning a disastrous collision occurred on the Erie Railroad at Weehawken. A train from the cattle yards at Fort Lee, headed by Engine No. 158, met a train bound for the oil docks, headed by Engine No. 150, on the single track, just south of Weehawken. The engines, together with four of the oil cars and three of the cattle cars, were completely wrecked, entailing a loss of $25,000. Michael Hanlon, one of the engineers, was terribly scalded, and a fireman, in leaping from the train, fell and sustained severe injuries. It is difficult to astertain where the blame for the accident belongs.—*N. Y. Post, last evening.*

THE CRISPIN TROUBLES.

The Wholesale Strike in Baltimore—The Question of Female Operatives.

The Baltimore *American* of yesterday has the following upon the shoemakers' troubles in that city:—

On Saturday afternoon last a meeting of the Shoe and Leather Board of Trade was held for the purpose of discussing the causes which have led to the rupture between the boot and shoe manufacturers and their workmen. The meeting was a large one, and was called to order by Mr. Smith, President of the association.

Mr. Smith said that it appears the female operatives want to exact unfair, unreasonable, and unjust obligations from the manufacturers. The trouble is not a question of wages, the ladies saying that they are not oppressed in that quarter, but they exact of the manufacturers that they shall employ only those females whom the Society of the Daughters of Crispin may select. This they claim as protection, but, said Mr. Smith, at the same time they are protecting themselves they are making unequal exactions upon others. They take the prerogative of saying who shall be employed—a right which, Mr. Smith thought, belonged to the employer.

Mr. Smith alluded to the fact that, as a general thing, female labor is but poorly paid, and knew of no branch so bad in that respect as the clothing trade. He regarded the prices paid for making clothing as being a disgrace to humanity, and he could not understand how men could call themselves Christians who would compel a woman to give her full time in making clothing, and receive at the end of the week $2 to $4, which sum, as Mr. Smith contended, was about the average amount of wages paid to sewing women who work upon coats and pants. He regarded the filing department of the boot and shoe business as being the most remunerative employment for females that can be obtained in the city. They average $12, and many earn as high as $25 per week. The bosses do not say that they are receiving too much money, and the speaker advocated the paying of such wages. The men average $20 per week, and a good workman can earn $30 per week; and from the fact that the females receive such good pay other help from the cloak-making and other departments flocked to the shoe factories for work. This influx, said Mr. Smith, caused the Daughters of St. Crispin to revolt, and they expressed their determination not to allow any girl or woman to come into the works, but to keep the work for the few that had it; and they say to the manufacturers, "If you are not satisfied with our action, we will depart and no longer labor for you."

Mr. Smith said the action of the strikers affects the general interests of the city, and was of such importance that the Shoe and Leather Board of Trade should take into consideration a measure looking to an adjustment of the difficulty. He said that it was in the reach of the manufacturers to bring in Chinese labor, but he was not prepared for that movement unless the present difficulty cannot be settled. He believed the true policy of the manufacturers would be to resist the unfair action of the strikers, for, said he, if they yield now, to-morrow a far more oppressive measure may be imposed.

Mr. Stern said that the fitting department is very remunerative, and by the organization of the ladies' society members would forbid the employer to engage any female that was not connected with the society; and, said Mr. Smith, if we should encounter a scarcity of hands at any time, we would be unable to fill our orders. The St. Crispins are now in such a condition that they take but few into its ranks. The men educate their sons to the trade, but the young ladies have no daughters, and when the ladies marry the supply decreases and the employer is denied the right to fill up his shop with help outside of the Crispin order.

Mr. Smith then stated that on Saturday and Friday a lady unacquainted heretofore with the business had been at work in the shop, and in that time had earned $3, and said that she would be happy if she could earn $6 each week.

Relative to the objects of the men belonging to the Crispin order, Mr. Stern said their object in getting the ladies to strike is that they may control the workings of the shops. Heretofore the ladies, not being members of the order, did not stop work, and the supply of uppers was kept up and but little difficulty ensued from strike by the men. Mr. Stern closed his remarks with:—The manufacturers say the issue is, who are to manage the shops, those who control the capital or those who are employed and paid for their labor?

Mr. Crane offered a resolution to the effect that the recent strike of the operatives is subversive of the trade in the city, and in that view meets the condemnation of the Shoe and Leather Board of Tradé.

The resolution was adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

MEETING OF THE CRISPINS.

The members of St. Crispin, male and female, held two meetings on Saturday at Metropolitan Hall, on Baltimore street, opposite Post Office avenue, and resolved to resist the action of the manufacturers to the bitter end. On Friday night and Saturday upwards of one hundred Crispins quitted this city for the New England States, they having been advised by their brethren there that work in abundance in Boston and elsewhere awaited them. It is estimated that it requires $13,000 per week to sustain the Crispins in Baltimore. Each member receives $6 per week, and an additional dollar for each of his children. Should the money in the Baltimore treasury become exhausted, the exchequer will be replenished by contributions from the order in other cities, and the workmen assert that they can resist the demands of their employers for months, should such a course become necessary.

A COSTLY FUNERAL.

Trouble Over an Undertakers' Bill.

Margaret Killoran died on the 4th of October, 1869, her funeral being conducted by undertakers who claim that before her death she gave directions to have her buried regardless of expense and in a manner that would outdo anything of the kind ever seen in New York. In following these instructions they allege that a cost of $1395·11 was incurred, which the sole executor, the defendant, refused to pay, on the ground that three hundred dollars would be a very fair sum for the funeral expenses; a suit was brought to recover the whole amount, which came up to-day before Judge Sutherland, in the Supreme Court Circuit. On his cross-examination Mr. Therry gave a version of his interview with deceased in reference to the funeral, in which she told him she earned her money by hard work and would spend it as she pleased. His testimony elicited much laughter in court by the manner in which it was given. The case is still going on.

The following is the plaintiff's bill on which the claim was founded:—

To one extra size casket, locks and hinges, manufactured to order expressly	$350·00
Two silver-plated plates, engraved	18·00
Black cloth covering	75·00
Silver head mounting, plated	75·00
Silver-plated diamond mounding	25·00
Satin upholstering and trimmings	90·00
Eight silver-plated handles	22·50
One lead casket	80·00
One French black oval hat, full length glass, top specially to order	225·00
Mourning decorations for house	52·66
Preserving body on ice	18·00
One lady's robe	65·00
One wreath and loose natural flowers	22·50
Nine linen scarfs	72·00
Fifteen pair black kid gloves	30·00
Serving 14 notices by hand	7·00
Interment in vault	7·00
Sealing vault	5·00
Four horse oval hearse, plumes, and blankets	35·00
Eight coaches	52·00
Use of wagon, with lid of lead casket	3·50
Seven porters to cemetery	42·00
Gloves for porters	2·45
Box candles	4·50
Ferriage on 21 coaches and 2 wagons	11·00
One man to solder lid of casket	5·00
Total amount	$1395·11

—*N. Y. Express.*

The undertaker, Mr. John Therry, testified as follows:—

Question—What instructions did Mrs. Killoren give you about the funeral? Answer—She told me that she had sent for me to make arrangements for the funeral: that she could not depend on any of her own family to carry them out after her death; she wanted it arranged and carried out according to her own wishes; that she was leaving enough behind for her relatives. She said, "You buried my son and husband, and I am not a bit afraid but what you will carry out my own wishes." She then told me to get her a square-built coffin with plenty of room in it (laughter), a flat frame on top, and upon this frame a round lid to be put on with hinges and locks; in this round lid was to come an oval French plate glass, and over this glass another round lid to cover it, and to be fitted in with locks and hinges; I told her this French plate glass was a thing impossible, I thought, to be got ready, or if I could get it ready, the whole thing would be of no benefit. I asked her if she would have it flat; she said "no," she wanted this affair all round, no matter what it cost or what time it took; she would not be buried in anything else. (Laughter.) She said also that if she died before this coffin was ready they would have to keep her until it was ready, and the expression she used was to have it trimmed

IN SPLENDID STYLE

inside, and have such a coffin got up as was never seen in New York before, and probably never would be again, and witness added, "God knows I think she got it." (Great laughter.) She said many times to spare no expense whatever; that every cent she made was her own. I made the remark that her children would oppose the idea. She said they dare not do it. "What right have they to oppose?" she said; "they are simply to see that my wishes are carried out; go to work and carry them out." She was to be put into the leaden casket, and that was to be soldered. In regard to her funeral robe, she told me that she had four ladies who came up there to see her and talk with her about her idea of a habit, and that they failed to understand her, they were such stupid things. She asked me if I could get some women to make this habit according to her idea; I said I could; that I knew a lady in this city that was competent to take her order. She asked me to get her. The lady came and was present at the giving of a part of these orders.

Q. What were the expenses of her husband's and son's funerals? A. I do not remember: they were altogether different funerals from what she had. (Laughter.)

HAD HIM THERE.

Q. Did you about that time bury any other person living in a house of about that character? A. If they were living I did not want to bury them. (Great laughter.) In having the plate glass made I had to take the risk of their breaking it. I had directions to wait till one was made if it took a month. The coffin and glass were under way, and the lady's robe before she died.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Rebellion of Paris.

Junction of Versaillists and Prussians.

Pillaging the Churches.

The Belgian Embassy Invaded.

Important from Mexico.

Fresh Insurrectionary Movements.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Fighting at Paris.

PARIS, April 17—Noon.—Firing was going on all night. It continues this morning. At 9 o'clock last night the forts and advanced posts sent into the Commune the result of the vote of the troops. The urn containing the papers was carried by an officer escorted by the Nationals. The procession was headed by a red flag. There were cries of "Vive la Commune!"

Yesterday, after the taking of Neuilly Church, a youth of sixteen

Planted the Flag of the Commune

on the summit of the church amid a shower of balls.

The Belgian Embassy was Invaded

yesterday by the Nationals. An immediate inquiry was demanded, and several persons were arrested. The inhabitants are collecting provisions. The report that the

City is about to be Invested by the Versaillists and Prussians,

jointly, causes great excitement. The barricades on the Rue Castiglione have been demolished, and large works erected at Batignolles, Belleville, and Montmartre, and the church of St. Jacques du Haut Pas was surrounded by the Nationals to-day, and the clergy were arrested. During vespers yesterday the

Church of St. Vincent de Paul

was surrounded by the Nationals and pillaged. Scarcely a church remains open now.

The Communal Elections.

BOULOGNE, April 17.—The Communal elections in Paris are a fiasco. Not one-tenth of the voters went to the polls. In the Eighth arrondissement only 1130 votes were polled out of 17,825.

Prussian Intervention.

LONDON, April 18.—The *Times* has a special from Paris stating that it is reported that Prussia will intervene in the affairs of France in case the Commune should be victorious over the Versailles Government.

The Prussians Have Advanced

to Aubervilliers, four kilometres southeast of St. Denis and within eight kilometres of Paris.

Churches Pillaged.

The churches of St. Jacques and St. Vincent de Paul have been pillaged and closed.

Communist Cash in Hand.

A *Daily News* special despatch from Paris says the Commune has in its hands cash to the amount of 30,000,000f. paid by the Bank of France for unsold bonds of the city of Paris.

The Revictualling of Paris.

A despatch from Versailles says the Prussians have agreed to stop the revictualling of Paris by way of St. Denis. The insurgents now occupy the greater part of the woods of Colombes beyond Asnieres.

Prince Bismarck

in a note to the Versailles Government admits the right of General MacMahon to occupy with French troops the ground around Paris, made neutral by the stipulations of the preliminary treaty of peace.

Batteries Captured by the Versaillists.

VERSAILLES, April 18.—Batteries established at Chateau Becon were captured by the Versailles troops on Monday morning, which are within easy range of the insurgent batteries at Asnieres and Clichy.

A report emanating from Paris that the colors of the Pontifical Zouaves were captured by the Communists at Neuilly on Sunday is unfounded.

Earthquake Shock in Scotland.

LONDON, April 18.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt in Scotland this morning.

Capture of Chateau Becon.

VERSAILLES, April 18.—Thiers in a circular confirms the announcement of the capture by the Government troops of Chateau Becon.

This Morning's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, April 18—11 A. M.—Cotton opened dull; uplands, 7¾d.; Orleans, 7¾d. Sales estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, April 18—11·30 A. M.—Consols, 93⅝ for money and account. American securities quiet. Bonds of 1862, 90½; of 1865, old, 90; of 1867, 92½; ten-forties, 89½.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 18.

The Lease of the Morris Canal

to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company was signed yesterday.

The Fire in the Woods

along the line of the West Jersey Railroad, in Atlantic county, near Newfield, on Saturday night destroyed forests, dwellings, barns, etc., to the amount of $150,000 to $200,000.

Oil Train Burned.

An oil train on the Erie road was burned on Sunday, near Monroe, New York. The loss is heavy. The fire was occasioned by sparks from an express train.

Railway Station Destroyed.

The station at Ridgewood, New Jersey, was burned on Sunday from sparks from a freight train. A quantity of United States Express goods, etc., were destroyed. Loss, $50,000.

FROM MEXICO.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Fresh Insurrection.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 11, via Havana.—In Sinaloa a portion of the Federal troops have pronounced for Placido Vega and Garcia Cardena, and the Secretary of War asks for

An Extra Appropriation

of $150,000 to suppress the rising. Troops from Durango and elsewhere have been sent against the mutineers.

The Disturbances in Guerrero

and Jalisco continue. The troops who deserted in Guerro passed into Michoacan to cause a revolution there.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

House.

HARRISBURG, April 18.—Mr. Marshall introduced a bill extending the jurisdiction of aldermen to cases of replevin for sewing machines.

Mr. Cloud, a bill incorporating the Atlantic Bank.

Mr. Marshall moved a reconsideration of the vote killing the House of Correction bill. Carried.

Mr. Cloud moved to strike out the 16th section, which doubles the tax on licensed drinking houses. Disagreed to—yeas, 34; nays, 54.

Mr. Elliott moved a proviso that all moneys collected under the provisions of this bill shall be paid to the City Treasury, subject to the orders of City Councils. Agreed to.

Mr. Elliott also equalized the tax with the amount of State license required.

Mr. Cloud moved a proviso that those persons whose sales do not equal two thousand dollars be exempt from taxes imposed in the sixteenth section. Lost.

Mr. Josephs moved a proviso that the provisions of this act shall apply to all counties of the State where malt and spirituous liquors are sold. Lost—yeas, 10; nays, 79.

Mr. Josephs moved moved to amend by providing that no person shall be admitted into the institution unless a resident of Philadelphia. Lost.

The bill then passed finally—yeas, 57; nays, 31—as amended.

The private calendar was then considered on first reading.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, April 18—10·30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The barometer has risen and rains have ceased on the California coast. The wave of low pressure has passed over the Rocky Mountain stations, and now probably extends from Missouri to Nebraska. Northeasterly winds have prevailed on the lakes, but are now veering to the southeast, with cloudy and threatening weather. The highest barometer, which was Monday morning, over Lake Huron, has moved southeastward and is now over Delaware Bay. The humidity is large on the lakes and in the central Mississippi Valley. The threatening weather of Monday in the Eastern States has cleared away, with light northwesterly winds. The weather remains unchanged.

Probabilities.—Clear weather, with occasional cloudiness, will probably continue on the Atlantic coast. It is probable that a slight storm will be developed in the valley of the Missouri, and will move southeastward, with threatening weather on the lakes and Lower Mississippi.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, April 18.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling upland, 14¾@14¼c.; low middling, 13¼@13½c. Flour quiet but firm, with a tendency to better figures on low and medium grades; Howard street superfine, $5·75@6·37½; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·50@9; City Mills superfine, $6@7·25; do. extra, $7@8·25; do. family, $8·50@11; Western superfine, $5·75@6·25; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·50@8·50. Wheat firm; choice and fancy white, $2@2·05; fair to prime, $1·80@1·90; prime to choice red, $1·90@2·05; fair to good, $1·65@1·75; common, $1·30@1·45; Ohio and Indiana, $1·60@1·65; Pennsylvania, $1·59@1·60. Corn firm; white Southern, 79@80c.; yellow Southern, 76c.; mixed Western, 74@75c. Oats dull at 65@67c. Mess pork quiet at $20@20·50; Bocon quiet; shoulders, 8½@8¾c.; rib sides, 10¼@10½c.; clear sides, 10¾@11c.; hams, 16¼@17c. Lard weak at 12¼@12¾c. Whisky quiet and stock scarce at 91½c.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

Peter Graham was found guilty of getting drunk and flinging brickbats through a tavern window.

Archibald Rainey owned up to hitting a man who quarrelled with him about money.

Charles Hoffman, a baker, was charged with stealing lumber from the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He produced evidence to prove that the wood found in his possession was given to him by a woman to whom he served bread, and the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

A Great Evil.

George Cromley, a man of middle age and proprietor of a tavern at No. 2301 Ellsworth street, was put on trial charged with selling liquor to minors. It was proven that on Easter Sunday three little boys, the oldest only thirteen, went into Cromley's tavern and one of them called for a glass of egg-nogg, saying his father wanted it. Cromley sold him a glass-full, and immediately it was handed to little Henry Hornkeith, a ten-year-older, who in the presence of them all drank it down. He became drunk, and was taken home in that condition. Congestion of the brain set in that evening, from which the child is still suffering. Robert Black, who was said to have called for the egg-nogg, when called to the witness stand, said he did not purchase any liquor from Cromley, and that Henry Hornkeith did not drink anything there, but that the liquor was bought at Gregory's tavern, in the neighborhood. On trial.

—Badly beaten—carpets, just now.

—Swedish brandy is flavored with red ants.

—An Albany pickpocket made $2200 at a single pick.

—Nashvillers fish successfully for trout in their gutters.

—Eggs are two dollars a dozen in Prescott, Arizona.

—Washington calls boarding-schools "dyspepsia factories."

—Choice beef is sold in Texas at three and a half cents a pound.

—A Terre Haute undertaker is said to have buried 5000 people.

—A lady advertises for a laundress and wants to pay her in guitar lessons.

—There are less than one hundred professional short-hand writers in France.

—It is a fact that a compositor takes most *e's* when hardest at work.

—Kansas City is to have a stock yard, the macadamizing of which will cost $160,000.

—A blind woman runs a Newark sewing machine, and gets $8 per week.

—The latest method of suicide is to fill one's mouth with gunpowder and then chew caps.

—Cincinnati public libraries are to be open on Sundays.

—There are 800,000 more women than men in England.

—The mock-rooster is called "the gizzardine" in Boston.

—Loading a cigar with powder costs $25 in Michigan courts.

—A chap in Boston advertisers for a "self-supporting" wife, "pretty, and well educated."

—An effort in the West to raise funds for a monument to General Harrison has failed.

—A sermon in four words on the vanity of earthly possessions—Shrouds have no pockets.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Tuesday, April 18, 1871.

As we anticipated, the bank statement last night is a highly favorable one, and from present indications an unusually easy market may be anticipated during the balance of the present season. During the past week the deposits have increased $1,744,326, the largest increase for many weeks, and the legal tenders are larger than last week by $1,027,644. In the specie reserve, however, there is a slight falling off. The loans have now increased in the same ratio, being only $45,814 larger than the preceding week, leaving the condition of the banks unusually strong at the close of the week. These figures fully account for the tendency of the banks to extend their discount operations beyond present limits, and for the weakness in the asking rates for time accommodations. We quote at 5 to 6 per cent. on good collaterals and 7 per cent. for first-class commercial paper.

The gold market is strong, but not active, the sales ranging from 110⅞@111⅛, closing at the latter. The tendency is decidedly upward.

Government bonds continue to attract investors both here and in Europe, and prices show a further advance on the entire list.

The stock market continues active, and prices almost invariably strong. Sales of State 6s at 105 for the first series, and City 6s, new, at 102.

Reading Railroad was in demand, and strong, with sales at 54 69@54¾. Pennsylvania was stronger, selling at 64⅝@65⅛, b. o. Sales of Camden and Amboy at 119; Catawissa preferred at 46; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 50⅜@50½; Lehigh Valley at 61⅝; Northern Central at 42⅝, b. o.; Harrisburg at 55; Minehill at 53½; and Philadelphia and Erie at 29, b. o.

Canal stocks were in demand, and active. Sales of Schuylkill common at 9; preferred do. at 18⅝@18¾, b. o.; and Lehigh at 35¼.

The balance of the list was steady. Sales of Commonwealth Bank at 50¾; Hestonville Railroad at 21¾; and Central Transportation at 47.

—The progress of the new United States loan is shown by the following communication from the Treasury Department:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1871.—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—Gentlemen:—The following subscriptions were received from national banks this day:—

Smithfield, R. J., First National	$10,000
Union City, Mich., National	30,000
Vernon, N. Y., National Bank of	20,000
Troy, N. Y., Mutual National	38,500
Total subscriptions	$59,962,450

Very respectfully,
JOHN P. BIGELOW, Chief of Loan Division.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES,
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$350 Pa 6s 1 sc	105	25 sh Manuf Bk	30½
$3400 City 6s, New	102	40 sh Com'h Bk	54¾
$2000 C & A 6s 83	93¼	100 sh Leh Nav	b5. 35¾
$1000 Pa R gen mt	93	800 do	b5. 35¾
$20000 Am Gold	s60. 111	100 do	b30. 35¾
$1000 Read 6s, '43-80	97¾	400 do	b5. 35¾
28 sh Reading R	54¾	100 do	b40. 35¾
700 do	b30. 54¾	4 sh Cam & Am	119
300 do	2d. 54·69	47 sh Minehill R.	53½
100 do	b30. 54·89	10 sh Harrisburg R	55
250 do	54·69	300 sh Ph & E R.	b60 29
30 sh Penna R	65	100 sh Cata Prf.	b5. 46
24 do	65	300 sh N Cent.	b30. 42¾
38 do	64¾	112 sh Leh V R	61¾

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117@117¼; do. 1862, 113¼@113¾; do. 1864, 113¼@113¾; do. 1865, 113¾@113¾; do. 1865, new, 113¼@113½; do. 1867, do. 112¾@112¾; do. 1868, do. 112¾@112¾; 10-40s, 109¼@109¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 115¾@115¾; Gold, 111@111¾; Silver, 106½@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 86¼@87; Central Pacific Railroad, 97@97¼; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 78⅝@79¼.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117@117¼; 5-20s of 1862, 113¼@113¾; do. 1864, 113¼@113¾; do. 1865, 113¾@113¾; do., July, 1865, 112½@112¾; do., July, 1867, 112¾@112¾; do. July, 1868, 112½@112¾; 10-40s, 109¼@109¾; Gold, 110¾@111¼. U. S. Pacific R. R. Currency 6s, 115½@115¾. Market strong.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10 00 A. M.	111	11·00 A. M.	110¾
10·05 "	110¾	11·01 "	111
10·10 "	111	11·05 "	111¼
10·27 "	110¾	11·50 "	111
10·55 "	111	11·52 "	111¼

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, April 18.—Bark is freely offered at $30 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron, without finding buyers.

Seeds.—Cloverseed is quiet at 10@10¼c. per lb.; Timothy is nominal at $5·50@5·75; 100 bags sold on private terms; Flaxseed, if here, would sell at $2·05@2·10.

The Flour market is without special change, the demand being confined to the wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 600 barrels, including superfine at $5·50@5·75; extras at $6@6·25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $7@7·37½; Pennsylvania extra family at $6·25@7; Indiana and Ohio extra family at $7·12½@7·75; and fancy brands at $8@9·50, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted $5 80@5 75. 250 barrels Western Corn Meal sold at $3·50.

The Wheat market is devoid of spirit. Saler of 2000 bushels $1·65 for Indiana red $1·64 for Ohio do.; $1·40 for damaged, and $1·75 @1 83 for white. Rye is nominal. Corn is in limited request, with sales of 2500 bushels at 75@77c. for yellow, and 72@74c. for Western mixed. Oats are lower. 1500 bushels sold at 65@68c.

Whisky may be quoted at 92@92½c. for Western iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 18

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....56 | 11 A. M.....63 | 2 P. M.....67

SUN RISES.....5·18 MOON SETS.....5·08
SUN SETS.....6·41 HIGH WATER.....0·59

(By Cable.)

LONDON, April 18.—Steamships City of Brooklyn and Tripoli, from New York, touched at Queenstown yesterday.

Steamship Maine, from New York, touched at Southampton this morning.

Steamship Austrian, from Portland, touched at Moville this morning.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, April 18.—Arrived, steamship Britannia, from Glasgow.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, New York, do.
Nor. bark Messel, Pedersen, Cork for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr White Squall, Bruner, from Baltimore, with railroad ties.
Schr Thomas J. Dill Wright, from Potomac River, with ties.
Schr Thomas Sinnickson, Dickerson, from Boston.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Juniata, Hoxie, hence via Havana for New Orleans, crossed S. W. Pass bar at 4 P. M., 17th inst.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, April 17. — 12 barges left in tow to-night, for Balt

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

SOLD OUT.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We have often been reminded of the Ohio Irishman who, when the Bank of Wooster, after maintaining a precarious existence for some years, often going, but never quite gone, did at last collapse and explode, while everyone else was denouncing and execrating its directors, was only moved to admiration and delight. Having heard so often that the Wooster was on its last legs, and supposing that banks were set up to make money for their managers by failing, he regarded this as an instance of peculiar and tenacious vitality. "Ah!" said he, "that Wooster was a bully of a bank. It stood up a great while!"

The Republican members of our Legislature, finding themseves suddenly and unexpectedly placed in a position of power and responsibility by Jim Irving's enforced resignation, decided to use that power and fulfil that responsibility by defeating certain obnoxious measures devised and pressed in the exclusive interest of the present managers of our State politics. These measures were named by them, and they entered into a solemn engagement in writing, whereby each pledged his faith to all the rest and to their common constituents to vote steadily against those measures, and thus secure their defeat. All was plain, simple, business-like and above board.

Our columns attest that while we approved and sustained this compact, we were careful that it should not be carried one hair's-breadth beyond the bounds of legitimate parliamentary resistance. We urged the Republican members not to rest under the imputation of wilfully defeating a tax-levy for our city, but to frame such a bill as ought to be passed and present it in both houses, with a proffer of their solid vote to pass it. Had they conspired to defeat the annual appropriation, the supply, or any other bill essential to the regular operation of the Government, State or city, we should have pointedly condemned such factiousness, and asked them to retrace their misguided steps. But they did nothing of the sort.

For two days their ranks remained unbroken. Time and again they voted in solid phalanx not to order a special election to fill Irving's vacated seat. Why should it be filled before the Democrats give back to us Twombly's stolen seat? Why should a special election be held to fill Irving's place at the heel of the session, when Mr. Blood's seat in the Senate, vacant by his death, has remained vacant throughout? Is it more important that the Assembly be full for six days than that the Senate be full for a hundred?

The Democratic writers from Albany have been daily assuring their friends here that the thing would be "fixed"—in other words, that a Republican member would be bought. Thus, the *Herald* of Friday said:—

"The test is made on the passage of this bill to fill the Irving vacancy, and the vote stands 64 to 63—every Republican in the line, not one missing—and, sixty-five votes being wanted for it, the bill is lost. Truly, this is a most remarkable event. Here was an opportunity for a speculative Republican on the main chance to make twenty, fifty, or a hundred thousand dollars clear cash, and retire to private life comfortably fixed; and there was no bolter. Has the age of miracles come again? For, after all the buying and selling at Albany of the last two or three years, this thing appears like a miracle."

The writer of that was at least aware of the means whereby the Democratic managers expected to solve the knotty problem which confronted them. He knew how they had vanquished other difficulties as formidable as this.

Accordingly, in the Assembly, on Saturday, Mr. Orange S. Winans, a stipendiary of the Erie Railroad, representing the eastern district of Chautauqua county, rose and announced that his signature to the agreement of the Republican members had been given without understanding its purport; and it seemed that he had, for the last two days, been steadily voting in a state of continued obfuscation, since he now turned a square corner, and voted aye where he had previously voted no; and nowhere he had voted aye. Not only did he thus help the Democrats order a special election in the Irving district, but he announced that he would vote with the Democrats on party questions to the end of the session! Such being the case, we do not see why they should order an election in Irving's district and not order one in Blood's. It is said to have been a remark of the late Dean Richmond that it was folly to spend money to elect members of the Legislature, since they could be bought cheaper; and, when bought, you were sure of them.

We have chosen not to go into heroics over this matter, but to rest content with a plain narration of the facts. And now we say to the unbought Republicans, Be not discouraged. This step will prove a real godsend in the future. It will give us stronger and truer men in place of the slippery and fishy creatures who wriggle their slimy way into the Legislature in order to make money by selling their votes there. Our next Assembly will be Republican, and will be far stronger in talent and integrity than any we have had for fifteen years. But for your written compact, a dozen would have been in the market; as it was, two days were required to secure one. Your purpose was just; your agreement in writing was just as it should be; your seeming defeat was a substantial victory. Let the Democrats pass their measures as they can and will; do not resign; do not "filibuster;" do nothing factious, nothing to which good men of no party can take exception. The tide is rising and swelling, destined to bear you on to triumph.

REPUBLICAN COLLAPSE AT ALBANY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Wonders will never cease. Tammany Hall has found her man, and in the Republican round robin—the one Republican vote needed to break the deadlock in the State Assembly resulting from the pugilistic James Irving's resignation. On Saturday last Mr. Orange S. Winans, a member from Chautauqua county, boldly, in the Assembly, left the Republican line and joined the rejoicing Democracy. With this acquisition the last obstruction is removed, the course is clear and the whole budget of the big bills of "the Boss" will be smoothly carried through, including the bill for the practical repeal of the city Registry law, the bill to amend the State Election law, the Two Per Cent. Tax Levy bill and all the rest. These bills are so shrewdly adapted to hold fast the State of New York in the hands of Tammany against all Congressional election law and Ku-klux bills and against all probable contingencies, that we may safely say the bolt of Assemblyman Winans from the Republican camp on Saturday is the greatest victory achieved by the Democracy since our November election of 1869, which gave them absolute possession of the State for the first time in nearly twenty years.

But who is this Orange S. Winans, and how is it that his defection secures this State to Tammany Hall for the Presidential campaign of 1872 against all probable contingencies? Mr. Winans, the bolting Republican, who has given this great victory to Tammany, holds the position of Superintendent of the Erie Railway at Dunkirk, "and his second nomination" (for the Assembly), says our Republican contemporary, the *Daily Times* of this city, "is reported to have been secured by a free expenditure of the money of Erie"—that Winans "is an adherent of Senator Fenton, and owed his first nomination (for the Assembly) to the influence of that political chief, who, in turn, owes his place in the United States Senate to Tammany Hall and the Erie ring." It appears, furthermore, from our aforesaid indignant and chopfallen cotemporary, that Winans, down to last Friday night, was held by the Assembly Republicans as one of the very staunchest and trustiest of them all; that he was remarkably conspicuous in the "round robin" against Tammany; but that, "unknowing to himself, two men appear to have been preparing for him the path of treachery;" that "the one was his political sponsor and the other was his employer;" that "the one was United States Senator Fenton and the other was Jay Gould;" that "these two were closeted together for two hours on Friday, and that at that interview there is reason to believe Winans was selected to take the bribe of Tweed, said to be seventy-five thousand dollars cash down, with the additional bribe thrown in by the Erie ring of a five years' tenure of a position worth five thousand dollars a year." May we not ask, "How is that for high?"

A *Herald* correspondent at Albany, in his very interesting letter of Saturday last upon this business, gives substantially the same facts of the gossip afloat touching the alleged buying and selling of Winans. Our correspondent gives the rumor that Winans was offered "fifty thousand dollars and a five thousand dollars per annum sinecure for five years, if he held firm; and that 'make it seventy-five thousand dollars down and let the sinecures go and I am yours,' was the answer said to have been made." Our correspondent, however, says further, that "if Winans were a poor man there would be but one opinion as to the motive power which flung him into the ranks of the Democratic party; but it seems that he is rich and lives like a nabob at Albany, and "that the real power behind the throne" in this belt of Winans "is, in the opinion of many, the Erie Railway; because Winans is an employe of the road, was elected by its influence, and can be elected by it again, no matter what ticket he may run on;" and that "the Erie folks owe the Democracy a debt of gratitude for having choked to death Goodrich's plan to put an end to their rascalities."

Here, then, from two intelligent sources at Albany, wholly independent of each other, we have the opinion that the Erie Railway had much to do in this alleged purchase of Winans. On this basis, however, of a mere money consideration, this bolt of his from the Republican camp to the Democracy is nothing more than the repetition of the old familiar story of these last twenty-five years of Albany bargains and sales. On the other hand, Mr. Winans rises to the dignity of a great political intriguer upon the theory that in going over to Tammany he acted under the advice and in the interest of Senator Fenton, and for the purpose of administering a deadly blow to General Grant in New York as the Republican candidate for the Presidential succession. This theory, too, is so very plausible that we cannot resist the temptation to recite some of the historical facts which go to support it.

At this time the two most conspicuous Republican factions in this State are the Fenton faction and the Conkling faction. The New York *Tribune* has been from the beginning and still is identified with the Fenton faction; the *Times* has been and still is anti-Fenton. These facts may account to some extent for the specific indictment of Senator Fenton by the *Times* in connection with this Winans affair, and also for the peculiar doubling and twisting of the *Tribune* on the round robin. For our present purpose it is enough that Winans is a political *protege* of Fenton, and that Fenton has become dissatisfied—yea, disgusted with General Grant and his administration. In being ruled out of the Custom House by Mr. Murphy and Senator Conkling the truth is, we fear, that Senator Fenton is ready to repeat the third party movement of Martin Van Buren of 1848 against the administration and the regular Presidential candidate of the dominant party. Mr. Winans, therefore, as a Fenton man, has probably been acting under the advice of his political guide and friend in the desertion of his party at Albany, and in thus turning what otherwise would have been a great victory in behalf of the unity and harmony of the Republicans of New York into a decisive victory for Tammany Hall against General Grant and his administration.

THE COMING REVOLUTION OF LABOR.

From the N. Y. Times.

It is a narrow and imperfect view of the Paris revolution, which is taken by many of our contemporaries, that it is merely an outbreak of the discontented spirits who always congregate in Paris. It is true it is a movement of the French working men of that city especially, and of the Rouge wing of that body. It will have its own terrible and grotesque French characteristics. It will proclaim words of love and perform deeds of blood. It has in effect already declared the belief in God a superstition of the past and religion a chimera; it sacks churches and plunders priests, yet its proclamations and orders will be filled with gushing expressions of universal philanthropy and promises of the kingdom of love and fraternity. The beautiful monuments of Paris, which commemorate French victories, are too redolent of blood and violence for these gentle enthusiasts, and yet they will soon mark every threshold with its bloody stain in an absurd civil strife, and shoot their own best countrymen who may be suspected of opposing their ambition. The streets of Paris will run with blood, while the walls will be covered with *affiches* of fraternity and good will.

These are the peculiarly French characteristics of this outbreak. And more of a similar character will come. Parisian self-indulgence will have its fitting apotheosis, when, as we may hear ere long, marriage is pronounced brutality, Government tyranny, property robbery, and religion a sham. Then the "Commune" will be absolute, and every Parisian will enjoy every blessing of life without check of law, religion, or administration. Each *citoyen* of the new republic will be a law unto himself. But though these and similar features are the essentially French ones of this revolution, it is really a sudden outburst of far wider, deeper, and soberer forces than are visible in the Parisian capital. It is the first muttering of that social storm which shall yet shake every capital of Europe. It is the old defiance renewed—the glove thrown down again—between capital and labor. Hundreds of thousands of laboring men in all civilized countries have organized, so that they may secure more of the prizes of life to themselves. For centuries they have beheld the rich and powerful enjoying all the leisure and luxury of the wealth which labor had created, while they have been able barely to keep their place on the earth. They have heaped up riches for others, and been poverty-stricken themselves. All the wealth of the world has come from them, and they have had none of its benefits. Laws, governments, tariffs, taxes, and priests have robbed the laborers to enrich the employers and the capitalists. When they have resisted, the capital class has starved them out, or restrained them by law. Year by year they have seen their families poorer and the employing class richer. Century after century their brethren have been ground down by the rich.

With these views of the injustice in the present distribution of wealth, the laboring class of Europe has formed itself into an almost universal association or republic of labor. Thus far, it has only called itself an association for trades-unions. But it already exercises a prodigious power in opposition to capital. It has already raised wages in England against all the theories of the economists and the protests of philosophers. It has proved for itself the fallacy of the old dogma of the books that "the wage-fund" is a limited sum, which can only be increased by diminishing laborers or increasing employers. The trades-union has already secured to the laborers of Great Britain a larger share of the profits of production than was ever enjoyed before. But the European unions expect to accomplish more. They mean to control every labor market in the world. They are already beginning to affiliate themselves with the American unions. They are in close connection throughout Europe. Their members have little respect for either Church or State; vast numbers of them are "infidels;" many believe in socialism; many devoutly hold property to be robbery; and all dislike the rich, and demand a larger share in the goods of life. This bloody and wild outbreak in Paris is only one explosion of the vast, boiling, volcanic material which underlies European society.

In other countries, indeed, the laboring population is more sober and reasonable and self-controlled than the Parisian. But in all it equally hates property, and feels itself wronged by the rich. Possibly the very extravagances and horrible crimes of the Parisian Communists will, for some years, weaken the influence of the working classes in all countries. The great "middle class," which now govern the world, will everywhere be terrified at these terrible outbursts and absurdities; they will hold a stronger rein on the lower. Still the struggle cannot be prevented. The great revolution of labor has yet to come.

PHILADELPHIA AND VIRGINIA.

From the N. Y. World.

The ocean or one of our great inland seas is not much disturbed when a mass of rock is by some convulsion thrown into their midst or an actual island disappears. But a pebble cast into a placid pond makes a great splash, and when two or three disturb the surface at once, there is a manifest ripple on the shore. Our sister city of Philadelphia just now has its chronic calmness disturbed. Her courts of justice are engrossed by a controversy, agitating one set of ecclesiastical organizations to their centre, on a question whether Episcopal hymnology is orthodox in Presbyterian choirs, and whether in point of fact "From Greenland's Icy Mountains" and "Rock of Ages, Cleft for Me" are not positively licentious melodies. Then, in turn, prelacy is convulsed by ritualism, and the tomfoolery of one crack-brained parson has tempted the successor of Bishop White to make an ass of himself. We have no more faith in the necessity or expediency in Protestant organizations of auricular confession than has the Pennsylvania "Father in God;" but when we hear, in this day, of the confessional as practised in our country, "invading the sanctity of domestic life," "destroying the purity of women's hearts," "breeding loathsome ideas and fostering lust and crime," we are profoundly grateful that the jurisdiction and teachings of such an Episcopal nincompoop are west of the Delaware. But it makes a sensation in Philadelphia. Nor is this all. In 1876 there is to be, and we are sincerely glad of it, a centenary celebration in Philadelphia, and our neighbors are actually discounting it. Congress has sanctioned it with a reservation that it is to cost the Federal Government nothing. New Jersey approves; Delaware agrees; and now it seems Virginia has sent an exploring expedition to see how the land lies, and Philadelphia is at this moment busy making them welcome. Judging from the newspapers the poor Virginians are having at once a hard and a jolly time of it. Of conviviality at the expense of the municipality there is abundance, and in all the elements which makes hospitality so easy, as we admit gratefully, Philadelphia is fertile. We have no means of knowing who the Virginia guests are, whether scalawags, which is quite probable, or carpet-baggers, or genuine Rebels. From the magnanimous tone of the speeches which are made to them we should infer they were the last. If so, grievous must be their suffering at the hands of their taskmasters. They have been carried through all the classicalities, old and new, of the city. They went to Independence and Carpenters' Hall, but did not remain at either long—the walls being redolent of rebellion. They were entertained at the Union League, and saw Thaddeus Stevens' picture, and the old flags that had been saved from the routs of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and the fragments of shell picked up on Virginia battle-fields, or amid the ruin of Virginia homesteads. The Philadelphia masterpiece of art—her "Last Judgment," Rothermel's Gettysburg, was shown to them with the bloody repulse of Pickett's Division, and Groner, and Edwards, and Williams, and Whiting, Virginia's soldiers, in bloody death. There, too, they were treated to a glimpse of Sheridan's ride to Winchester—a picture eminently suggestive of sympathy for Virginia, with a lurid background of burning mills, and barns, and haymows. Girard College was avoided, for there there is a vulgar, old-fashioned prejudice against black boys, and Laurel Hill, where the Rebel Hugh Mercer, of Fredericksburg, is entombed. But they saw the prospective park, and General Grant's log cabin, and General Grant's Chesnut street house, gift of Borie and company. But supposing them to be gentlemen and loyal to the land of their birth, most grievous must have been their suffering, when in speeches, and addresses, and editorial congratulations, they were told, as a matter of felicitation, that they—that Virginians, proud of their State and conscious of its resources—had sold themselves to an alien and a corrupt corporation. They were made to see, as the *Press* says, "the power of the Pennsylvania Central in pushing its resistless branches into the South," and for this they were bid to be grateful. While all this is going on north of Mason and Dixon we found the following pleasant allusion in an accredited Virginia organ—the Richmond *Whig*—of a few days ago:—

"While the *Enquirer* pipes to the tune, 'the hand that made us is divine,' and glorifies the radical Pennsylvania Central as the richest and most charming concern in the world, we hear that sagacious men at the North look upon it as rotten to the core, and expect an explosion at no distant day. People even in Philadelphia who have invested their all in it, supposing it to be a big thing, begin to indulge this apprehension. The authorities of the road will permit no investigations into its affairs, and no one knows what is its condition. All efforts to investigate are cried down. The corporation has got a bill passed by the subsidized Legislature of Pennsylvania changing its name, and enabling it to consolidate with its various leased roads. This is regarded as the beginning of the end. As the most profitable part of their business is in what are called 'fast freight lines,' 'sleeping-car companies,' etc., which belong not to the railroad, but the officers; these last, when the explosion takes place, will break full-handed.

"We hope the blow-up may take place before any more of its pollution shall have been disseminated among us, or our poor people entangled with them or deluded by their promises."

The Norfolk *Day Book* says:—

"The General Assembly of Virginia has adjourned. We are unable yet to form an estimate of the value of their services, or to separate the good from the bad laws they have enacted. But it is not so difficult to tell the sheep and the goats among members. We have seen the Virginia policy destroyed. Yes, the policy originally announced by Mr. Madison in his port bill, and have beheld the cocoanut-heads, carpet-baggers, and scalawags bought up by the lobby at so much apiece. The *Whig* suggests that some members went for the sum of $10,000."

"This is a frightful picture. Its details have escaped the public, but we know that it was openly charged on the floor of the House and Senate that the railroad and funding bills were driven through under a greenback pressure never known before in this Commonwealth. And this under the name of 'Progress.'

"Progress, indeed! We smell corruption in the very word when used by certain classes, and look upon it in their mouths as we would on a skeleton-key in the pocket of a housebreaker. At the next election we shall have more than one sermon to preach on this text."

GEARY IN DANGER.

From the N. Y. World.

We have always had, as our columns attest, a kind feeling for the mildly Republican Governor of Pennsylvania. His chronic versatility and the palpable weaknesses, rather those of head than heart, as revealed in his political transitions and questionable military exploits, we have dealt with in a tone of kindly good humor. His manly conduct since he has been Governor, on more occasions than one, especially in his effort to save the sinking fund of his State from corporate spoliation, and his manly rebuke, in the highest and finest spirit, of the Federal intrusion at the polls, have extorted from us earnest and cordial praise. So now, in no meddlesome temper, we are tempted, if not to break a lance in his behalf, to utter a word of friendly sympathy and approval. He is in peril in the house of his friends. The loyal press of Philadelphia is out in a shriek of fury at him. The League—the mother League, too—in whose friendly arms he once was cherished and from whose bounteous bosom he drew so much of that nutriment which in his executive infancy made him at once so cosy and so rosy—the league, Medea-like, casts him out, and is ready to murder him. All this, it seems, for no other reason than that he desires, in the pending difficulty between labor and monopoly, as developed in Pennsylvania's most protected spot, it should be settled on terms favorable to that side which has fewest influential friends; and has had the inconceivable audacity, by the advice of his law-officer—the Attorney-General—himself a Loyal Leaguer of the most eruptive character—to institute a regular judicial inquiry as to whether certain corporations have acted within their charter. In doing this he falls at once from grace—not only so—but he confronts the great corporate powers that rule Pennsylvania, and throws himself in open defiance of the President of the United States, whom, in common with other proprietors, these corporations own. Is not, or was not until recently, Mr. Borie, a director of the Reading Railroad Company, the chief offender; and are not Mr. Cameron and Mr. Scott (not of the Senate, but of the Pennsylvania Central) all powerful in another direction? There is something very intrepid, though not altogether prudent, in this open defiance. There is in the *Herald* the report of an interview with Governor Geary at once so dramatic and lifelike that we cannot withhold credit from it. Here is a tale of piteous disappointment winding up with a disclosure which we should not dream of making on authority less responsible and impressive than Governor Geary's:—

"I understood that Grant disappointed you in regard to a visit he was to make you."

"Yes, he did. I met him and invited him to come to Harrisburg for a visit. He said he would as soon as Congress adjourned. I told him he could have a quiet and, I hoped, a pleasant sojourn at Harrisburg. I would bring the best people in the State to meet him. We would ride around the country in the afternoon and be to ourselves, or with company, just as he pleased. He seemed to be greatly elated with the idea, and I (I will be frank) was just as much pleased to have him come. I went home and made arrangements to give him half of my house for his residence during his visit to Harrisburg. I did not care if I spent a year's salary, $5000; yes, I would have spent $10,000 to have made his visit a success. I intended to make it the event of my administration. Everything was being perfected in good style, on the quiet (I am glad now I did not make it known), for the President's visit, and I was congratulating myself on the pleasure he would receive at Harrisburg, when I received intelligence one day that he was off with Cameron and a number of Philadelphians on a fishing excursion. When I heard that Cameron had captured him I knew there was no further hope of a visit to Harrisburg. I stopped the preparations and telegraphed to the northern part of the State that I would leave at once on a tour of inspection to the prisons, school-houses, and other public buildings, and I started."

"Did Grant and his friends catch many fish?"

"I don't know; but, to use a slang term, they all got as drunk as fiddlers, and had to help each other home by turns."

And then is added:—

"I understood that Commodore Foote had talked to Grant, with tears in his eyes, until he had induced him to cease drinking; at least all the 'meral' histories of the war say that he did."

"History is one thing, whiskey is another."

There is rashness in this; and it is quite within the range of possibility that Governor Geary may be the first victim of the new Ku-klux bill; for, if the Pennsylvania corporations—*Borie adjuvanti*—claim that their rights under the fourteenth amendment, as construed by Judge Bradley, are interfered with, and that the "constituted authorities," of whom Governor Geary is one, "connive" or "refuse to interpose," there will be nothing to prevent the President from declaring martial law in Scranton and Mahanoy and taking military possession of Pottsville. The Governor's only hope is that Mr. Borie has passed into the category of Mr. Grinnell, and that the rich and respectable loyalty of Philadelphia, like that of New York, is no longer worth considering.

THE FRUITS OF IMPERIALISM.

From the London Spectator.

With that curious incapacity for looking beyond the moment which is apt to distinguish the popular view of external affairs, the people of England, who, when they saw the utter rashness, weakness, and even imbecility of the French Imperial Government in time of war, gave all their sympathy to the republic and all their contempt to the empire, now that the republic in its turn is showing weakness and incapacity, are more than half inclined to wish that the Emperor were back again on his throne, and are reminding each other that, while he ruled, Paris was, at least, orderly, and France was, or seemed to be, great. No doubt; but is it the sign of a good parental government when, the moment the parental authority is withdrawn, every trace of orderly and intelligent insight into the ends of life disappears at once, and it becomes manifest that the parental authority was not one of discipline preparing for self-government, but one calculated to stifle and suppress all the independent capacities of the individuals submitted to its rule? The Emperor himself knew better, if he really said some five or six years ago, as he is reported to have said, that he had but one remorse, and that was, that his Government would render self-government in France more than ever impossible. So, at all events, it seems likely to prove. No one can doubt that the situation in 1848 was far more hopeful than the situation seems to be now in 1871. Of course the German conquest, and the excessive and humiliating rigor of the German terms of peace, must be taken into account as one of the disorganizing elements of the present. Yet had France gained in capacity of self-government since 1848, instead of losing, as she undoubtedly has done, the external pressure might have welded France together anew, instead of exposing the utter anarchy of wishes and purposes within her. The Assemblies of 1848 and 1849 unquestionably contained wild and lawless elements, but they contained also far greater elements of strength than any which have shown themselves in this distracted and reactionary medley assembled at Versailles in the hour of France's greatest peril. Louis Philippe's Government was a narrow-minded and, in some respects, a mean one, but it did, at least, teach the middle classes the alphabet of political life; it brought out not a few eminent men; it developed party-leaders of a certain amount of force; it did more in the direction of political education than any Government France has had since the revolution. Now, twenty years of suppression, twenty years of parental rule, during which no man who valued his dignity or independence ever dreamt of aspiring to the position of a French statesman, have left France in utter political impotence, without parties which know their own political ends, without leaders who have the confidence of their parties and guide their counsels, without the deference for each other which is of the essence of political liberty, without a trace of the self-reliance which is at the root of all sobriety and moderation. And this is notoriously the late Emperor's doing. When, in 1851, instead of steadily resisting encroachments under the Constitution, he plotted to upset the Constitution and put down the Parliamentary life of France by the help of that popular panic and ignorance the expression of which he organized in the plebiscite, he really shut up, and knew that he shut up, the political school of France, and suppressed political education, which is the only root of true order, in the so-called interests of order. Thenceforth every Assembly of Deputies recognized that if it displeased the Emperor, a plebiscite would shut its mouth; and all power accordingly dropped from its hands. Imperial clerks and secretaries took the place of statesmen. The opposition, perfectly conscious that they had no responsibility for France, became a mere knot of virulent literary antagonists of the empire. The ministerial party knew that it existed only to support the throne; the tradition of political responsibility and party bonds was lost; the half learned lesson of self-government was utterly forgotten; and the experience, valuable enough of its kind, narrow and limited as that kind was, of the eighteen years of middle-class government in France, was utterly wasted—a generation having arisen to which its lessons are as though they had never been taught. And all this is, we say, emphatically due to the Emperor. Had he acted as Cavaignac acted in 1848, France might have had less material prosperity, might have passed through more dangerous-looking crises between 1850 and 1870 than she did, but she would not now be the helpless chaos she is. Louis Napoleon, by the deliberate policy of making his appeal to the timid ignorance of the nation to overrule and extinguish the discussing intellect of the nation, brought these things about, and is guilty of that political impotence of the nation at which all Europe stands aghast.

And though this is the great count in the indictment against the ex-Emperor, and the very root of all his sin, it is not the only one. It was hardly his fault, perhaps, that he had not even a small fraction of the intellectual and moral energy necessary for the awful responsibilities he took upon himself in ordering the *coup d'etat*—or, at least, it is his fault, but only in this sense, that a man not conscious of the enormous power requisite to infuse energy and intelligence into the guidance of the State after he had concentrated power in his own hands, ought to have known that he was committing a crime of far more fatal immediate consequences in bringing about a condition of things in which the only spring of vitality was his own will and brain, than he would have committed if he had really possessed the genius to direct a great administration well. He made himself essential to France without having a mind or an industry or a power of impulse anything like as great as that of any of our recent English prime ministers. We do not deny his intellect a certain detachment and impartiality and a partly artificial stateliness of its own. But it was radically languid; constantly under the dangerously sedative influence of a love of pleasure, and entirely without the restless and impulsive vigilance of all great administrative natures. The consequence was that when the late Emperor found himself the centre of a great political system, he was compelled to make money do, or rather seem to, the work which he ought to have done by the unwearied energy of his own will. The natural sequence of the destruction of political liberty, and the concentration of great power in the hands of a lazy and somewhat enfeebled valetudinarian, was a vast system of corruption. We do not charge the Emperor with any personal meanness in the matter. For this there is no evidence, and, as far as we know, his perhaps somewhat artificially-cultivated, yet quite genuine feeling of Imperial dignity, would alone have rendered it impossible for him to amass wealth for himself. But we do say that his lavish use of money to make the imperial machinery of government run easier in his languid hands was a new misfortune to France over and above the misfortune of the suppression of her political education, and ought now to be a second "remorse" to himself.

As a ruler the ex-Emperor is bound to feel not one, but two great passions of remorse—one that his *regime* postponed to the Greek kalends the possibility of any intelligent and temperate freedom in France; the other that his *regime* degraded the ideal of administrative duty, and rendered pecuniary greediness something like the law of official life. It is with the inheritance of both these monster evils that the conquered and frantic country—conquered through his incompetence, frantic from the ignorance and confusion which his suppression of all real political life for twenty years compelled—is now struggling. No doubt it is fair to set off against these monster evils that the Emperor taught France the secret of material prosperity, and went a good way towards giving her free-trade. But let no man who does not believe that money, or money's worth, is the *summum bonum* of nations, talk of the ex-Emperor's *regime* as if it were the golden age towards which, in the present anarchy and confusion, it is natural to cast back a longing glance. The military impotence of France, which is, perhaps, the least of all the frightful evils of the present situation, the political impotence of France, the social corruption of France, are all the natural and legitimate harvest of the imperial seed. Napoleon III sowed the tares which are now being garnered in so plentifully by the unhappy Republicans—let us hope for conflagration. Who that has the true welfare of France at heart can hesitate for one moment to say, "An enemy hath done this? Not, of course, an open or self-conscious enemy—we are perfectly aware that in his own way, and under his own self-interested conditions, Louis Napoleon loved France and desired to see her glorious and great; but still he was her deadly enemy, because he was one who loved power better than duty, and thought more of the wealth and glory of France, than of her intelligence, her liberty, or her self-respect.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

An Elegant Residence,

WITH STABLE,

AT CHESNUT HILL.

Desirable location, a few minutes' walk from depot.

D. T. PRATT,

3 24 2m No. 108 South FOURTH Street.

R. J. DOBBINS,

BUILDER, OFFICE, NOS. 5 and 6 LEDGER BUILDING, offers for sale the following properties at reduced prices:—

No. 1. Handsome four-story Brown Stone Residence, with side-yard, situated No. 1917 Chesnut street, finished with all modern conveniences. Built by the day without regard to cost. Lot 44½ by 178 feet deep, to a back street. Clear of all incumbrance; will be sold a bargain.

No. 2. Elegant three-story Brown Stone Residence, with Mansard Roof, situated west side of Broad, above Master street. Very commodious; finished with all modern conveniences. Built in a very superior manner. Lot 50 by 20 feet deep to Carlisle street.

No. 3. Neat three-story Brick Dwelling, with side yard, No. 1413 North Eighteenth street, above Master, containing ten rooms, with all modern conveniences; will be sold below cost.

No. 4. Lot west side Broad, 66 feet above Vine, 73 feet front, 198 feet deep to back street; will be sold so as to pay well for investment.

Also, lot west side of Broad, above Thompson, 95 feet front, 200 feet deep, to Carlisle street, with brick stable for four horses.

No. 5. A Cape May Cottage, located on the beach; is large and commodious; if not sold will be rented.

No. 6. A good Farm in Richland township, Bucks county, containing 93 acres, with good improvements. 4 7 tf

SALE OF THE ATSION ESTATE.

ABOUT 28,000 ACRES OF LAND, TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE WEST JERSEY HOTEL, CAMDEN, N. J., ON MAY 6, 1871, AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.

TO SPECULATORS IN LAND, PROJECTORS OF TOWNS AND CAPITALISTS GENERALLY, A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT IS PRESENTED!!

A FARM of about 700 acres, with extensive improvements, is included.

SEVERAL MILLS and additional mill and manufacturing sites are on the property.

RAILROADS traverse the entire length of the tract.

ATSION STATION is the point of junction of two railroads.

TOWNS and SETTLEMENTS may be favorably located.

THE CEDAR TIMBER is of considerable value.

CRANBERRIES, GRAPES, SWEET POTATOES, HOPS, etc., can be very successfully cultivated.

GOOD TITLE will be made to the purchaser.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET containing particulars, and apply personally, or by mail, to

GEORGE M. DALLAS, Assignee,

3 24 3tt No. 222 S. FOURTH St., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE, AT GERMANTOWN—DESIRABLE SUMMER RESIDENCE, on Old Township Line road, near Chelten avenue; convenient to depot, near to the Wissahickon. Stone house, frame barn, spring house, fruit trees, good spring of Water, three acres; one of the coolest situations in Germantown, with fine drive to the city. Will be sold furnished if desired. Apply on the premises, or at

JUSTICE, BATEMAN & CO.'S,

4 17 3t* No. 122 S. FRONT Street.

FOR SALE, BARGAINS—LOTS OF FIVE and ten acres on the Asylum road, Frankford.

4 15stuth3t R. J. DOBBINS, Ledger Building.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—HANDSOME BROWN-STONE Residence, Broad and Thompson streets.

D. M. FOX & SONS,

4 15stuth3t No. 540 N. FIFTH Street.

FURNITURE.

JOSEPH H CAMPION (late Moore & Campion),
WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD R. CAMPION.

SMITH & CAMPION,

Manufacturers of

FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,

No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street,

Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 2 15

COPYING PRESSES.

Just received, a Large Assortment of the Latest Styles COPYING PRESSES.

WM. M. CHRISTY,

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No. 127 S. THIRD Street,

2 22 eod6 Opposite Girard Bank.

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Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue;

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PHILADELPHIA

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS,
DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES,
ANCHORS AND CHAINS,
SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC.,
Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

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SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 18

FROM YESTERDAY'S FIFTH EDITION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Small-pox on a Government Vessel.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—A despatch received at the Navy Department to-day from Commander Breese, of the Plymouth, dated Brest, France, March 21st, announces that, being *en route* to Havre from Bordeaux, several cases of varioloid made their appearance on the ship, and by the advice of the surgeon he [illegible] to land them and take such steps as might be necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

The following are those landed:—Midshipman Boynton Reach; landsman, Alonzo Reed; ordinary seamen, James Kennedy, Robert Creely, and H. G. Anderson; landsman, Luke Kelly; private marine, Wm. B. Coyle.

With the exception of Reed (colored) the cases are mild.

Commander Breese proposes to remain at Brest sufficiently long to ascertain that the ship is free from the disease, and will then proceed on his way to Havre.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Texas Pacific Railroad.

NEW YORK, April 17.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing directors, Marshall O. Roberts occupied the chair. A resolution was adopted postponing the election for directors until a meeting shall be called by the President, after fifteen days' notice given in papers in New Orleans, Washington, Memphis, Philadelphia, and New York; also, a notification by mail to each stockholder. The treasurer was ordered to invest $200,000 in Government bonds, or make a deposit with interest with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Before the meeting closed the treasurer issued receipts for ten per cent. premiums paid on subscribed stock.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Murder Near St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—The body of a murdered man was found in a shallow grave partially covered with large stones near the quarantine hospital, thirteen miles below the city, on Saturday. Papers were found on the body addressed to Captain Charles H. West, of Company E, 6th Mississippi Infantry, and signed by George T. Balch.

Other documents were found referring to Mr. West as captain of the 58th Colored Infantry. One of these was from the quartermaster's department at Washington, stating that his property returns had been found correct and that his resignation had been accepted. This was dated in 1864. The skull of the deceased was badly fractured. There is no clue to the murderer.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Drowned Body Recovered.

CHESTER, Pa., April 17.—The body of Jeremiah Clark, drowned last November, has just been recovered and is now at the undertaker's.

Fatal Accident at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 17.—This morning Wm. H. B. Wilkerson, while at work on the new City Hall, fell to the ground, a distance of sixty feet, and was instantly killed.

The Coal Troubles.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., April 17.—The Board of Arbitration has chosen Judge Elwell, of Columbia county, as umpire to settle the questions relating to the present difficulties.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Councils Finance Committee last night had under consideration the bill appropriating $300,000 for new station-houses, but the matter was postponed.

—Messrs. Gardiner & Fleming have secured the contract for building 22 fire carts at $600 each.

—William Saunders, colored, has been committed to answer for burglary at the house of Daniel Fisher, No. 724 Wallace street.

—The misunderstanding between Mr. Wanamaker and the tailors has been amicably adjusted.

—The thermometer yesterday marked 58 degrees at 3 P. M.

—The Board of Trade met yesterday, but transacted no business of special importance.

—The Bethany congregation at Twenty-second and Bainbridge streets are collecting money for the erection of a new church.

—A supervisor who was paving Carter's alley with ashes, on Saturday last, was stopped by the Citizens' Association. But the fellow was at his old tricks again yesterday.

Foreign Affairs.

—Martin Carrera, ex-President of Mexico, is dead.

—The Commune has instituted a general court-martial.

—The trials of the Communist leaders are now proceeding.

—More defeats of Cuban insurgents continue to be announced.

—The war on the priests and the churches is continued by the Ireds,

—Nearly every one who can get away from Paris is making efforts to that end.

—Barricades continue to be erected at many different points in and around Paris.

—The elections to fill vacancies in the Communal Council attract little attention.

—General Sanchez Ochos has been appointed minister from Mexico to the United States.

—The Prussians are massing large reinforcements to their troops in the vicinity of Paris.

—The Emperor and Empress of Brazil will leave Rio Janeiro next month on a visit to Europe.

—Representatives of foreign countries are jointly urging the Commune to accept a truce.

—In Paris provisions are growing scarce, and should the city be again beseiged it will have to succumb through starvation.

—A demonstration in favor of the insurgent French was attempted in Hyde Park, London, on Sunday, but it proved to be a failure.

—The Paris insurgents are under the strictest discipline, and in the late engagements succeeded in taking several thousand prisoners.

—All the Australian colonies are fortifying their posts, as rumors have reached them that a descent is to be made by American filibusters.

—In the engagements before Paris, during the past few days, the loss to both contestants has been great, but as yet no reliable figures are given.

—The Pontifical Zouaves were engaged in close quarters at Neuilly, on Sunday, but were defeated with the loss of colors.

—The London *Times* of yesterday, in its leading article, says that the case of the Alabama has always created a feeling of insecurity in England and has demoralized American politics, adding that arbitration will acquit England of the responsibility of the Alabama claims.

Domestic Affairs.

—Vice-President Colfax and family left Washington yesterday for their home in the West.

—George Apple, one of the most notorious outlaws of Robeson county, N. C., was killed on Sunday by a party of citizens.

—A Cleveland despatch says there is a strong feeling among the Republicans there to nominate Hon. Ben. Wade for Governor of Ohio.

—The Nebraska State Lunatic Asylum, at Lincoln, has just been burned, and two of its inmates are supposed to have perished in the flames.

—General Spinner has now nearly recovered from his recent severe illness, and will go to Europe on business connected with the new loan.

—Chief Justice Chase yesterday resumed his seat on the bench of the United States Supreme Court for the first time during the present term.

—The colored people of the District of Columbia yesterday celebrated the anniversary of the emancipation proclamation by a parade and a meeting.

—Business proceeded in both houses of the New York Legislature yesterday morning without any indication of interruption, and the impression prevails that all business will be finished so as to adjourn this week.

—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a disastrous collision occurred on the New York and Erie Railroad, at Weehawken, through which two locomotives, four oil cars, and three cattle cars were demolished. Two of the employes of the company were seriously injured.

—An application was received yesterday at the Treasury Department, from St. Petersburg, Russia, for an agency for the negotiation of the new loan, to be established in that city. The application was accompanied by a subscription of ten millions of the new bonds by the house applying for the agency.

COMPLIMENTARY.

Testimonial to Hon. A. G. Cattell,

The following correspondence will be read with great interest by the friends of Mr. Cattell:

PHILADELPHIA, April 13, 1871.

Hon. Alex. G. Cattell—Dear Sir: In view of the recent close of your service in the Senate of the United States, your friends, whose names are found below, respectfully request that you will name a day on which it will be convenient for you to meet them socially to receive their congratulations on your unimpeachable public record and their expressions of hope for your future prosperity and happiness. Your career in the highest legislative body of the country was distinguished by an earnest and able advocacy of judicious legislation, and reflected no less credit upon your constituents than it did upon yourself. Its termination, therefore, appears to your friends to present a fitting occasion for the expression of their approbation and good will. Believe us to be,

Very truly yours,

Benjamin Bullock's Sons	Hoffman & Kennedy.
Jay Cooke & Co.	S. I. Comly & Co.
Drexel & Co.	Brooke, Colket & Co.
McKean, Borie & Co.	Jas. Steel & Co.
Randolph & Jenks.	Henry Winsor & Co.
Alex. Whilldin & Sons.	Ed. H. Trotter.
David S. Brown & Co.	John H. Michener & Co.
Morton McMichael.	Christian & Co.
John Price Wetherill.	H. H. Mears & Son.
Jacob Riegel Co.	Wm. Brockie.
Dunn Brothers.	Chas. E. Warburton.
Peter Wright & Sons.	Malone & Co.
Thos. Smith.	Josiah Bryan.
Edw. C. Knight & Co.	Wm. M. Greiner.
John W. Forney.	S. N. Winslow.
Peacock, Featherston & Co.	Wm. W. Harding.
John P. Verree.	D. & J. Noblit.
Anspach & Stanton.	George L. Buzby.
S. & Jas. M. Flanagan.	Francis F. Milne.
W. C. Ludwig.	Barton H. Jenks.
Caleb Milne.	W. B. Thomas.
A. Campbell & Co.	Henry D. Moore.
W. P. Jenks.	James A. Freeman.
A. Loudon Snowden.	W. B. Bullock.
John F. Gross.	Samuel Moore.
Wm. Massey & Co.	Hugh Craig.
E. Harper Jeffries.	Grove Bros.
Lambert Thomas.	Joseph G. Mitchell.
John T. Bailey.	Edward Siter.
H. W. Catherwood.	F. C. Hill.
Jacob E. Knorr.	A. Cowton.
Wm. H. Hurley.	David S. Stetson & Co.
Wm. E. Littleton.	Geo. W. Hill.
George P. Evans.	D. T. Gage.
Elliott, Collins & Co.	L. D. Baugh.

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., April 15, 1871.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 13th inst., in which you are pleased to speak in the most generous terms of my course in the Senate of the United States, and to invite me to meet you socially upon my retirement from office to receive your congratulations, and give opportunity for the expression of your approbation and good will.

I should be unworthy of the regard and esteem of such gentlemen as join in this communication, if I did not prize these kind expressions of your approval of my official life, and fully appreciate the compliment you tender me. Permit me to thank you, gentlemen, for this fresh token of your kindness to me personally, and coming, as it does, from citizens of Philadelphia, I beg to thank you, also, for the compliment you pay my State in thus honoring one of her citizens. To the people of New Jersey, the State of my birth, and the home of my choice, who honored me with a seat in the Senate, and who have generously given me their confidence, support and approval throughout my Senatorial term, my most grateful acknowledgments are due. Next to these the people of Philadelphia, with whom my business life for a quarter of a century has been cast, and who have placed me in posts of honor and responsibility, have laid me under greatest obligations; and I heartily rejoice it in my official position I have succeeded in doing aught to advance the business interests of the city, or have in any degree aided in sustaining the industrial interests of the great Commonwealth of which she is the metropolis.

In doing this I am sure I have not failed in my allegiance to my own State, for there is no antagonism of interests between New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Lying side by side, separated only by the peaceful waters of the Delaware, the social and business relations of the two peoples are intimate and extensive, and their interests are singularly interwoven. Whatever tends to build up and enlarge the commerce and business of Philadelphia, promotes the prosperity of New Jersey, and in return New Jersey sends to your great marts of trade the fruits of her soil, the firstlings of her flocks and the various products of her extensive workshops which now dot the entire State.

Your City Councils have recently honored me with a vote of thanks for my advocacy of League Island. That Philadelphia and Pennsylvania will most largely reap the benefit of this measure I do not doubt; but when League Island shall become, as I have no doubt it will in good time, the great naval establishment of the nation, if not the greatest in the world, its proximity to New Jersey must increase materially the population and business and add largely to the wealth of that part of the State opposite the island. This furnishes an apt illustration of the community of interests between the two States, and in advocating the measure earnestly and persistently I am sure I was serving alike New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the Union.

Educated in the school of Henry Clay, and adopting at an early age his views of protection, I came to the Senate profoundly impressed with the conviction that the protection of American industry by a judicious tariff, was the true interest of the nation; and this conviction has been strengthened by the closest study of the question of which I am capable. Holding this view I have as a member of the Finance Committee and in my place on the floor of the Senate, advocated and voted for the reduction as rapidly as possible of all internal taxes and the collection as far as practicable of the necessary revenue for support of the government from impost duties, under a tariff so arranged as to yield a large revenue while affording proper protection to American industry; and I cannot doubt that in this regard I have faithfully represented the views of the people of your State, as well as those of my own.

My term of service was in an eventful period in the nation's history. The commencement of my term was shortly after the close of the civil war, when Congress was confronted with the delicate and difficult question of political reconstruction, and the scarcely less delicate and difficult question of financial reconstruction. These two grave subjects have well nigh reached a satisfactory conclusion, and if in dealing with them my course has met the expectation of my immediate constituents, and I have moreover secured the approbation of my Philadelphia friends and business associates, my highest ambition has been reached and therewith I am more than content—I am happy.

And now, gentlemen, while I should be delighted to meet you in the manner proposed, I am admonished that the state of my health, which necessitated my withdrawal from public life, though it is much improved, is such that I must for the present husband my strength and seek for a while the quiet and repose I need. Therefore, much as I regret the necessity, I must forego the pleasure of accepting your invitation.

Confident that under the circumstances you will excuse me, and begging you to rest assured that I shall ever cherish in grateful remembrance this evidence of your kind consideration,

I am, dear sirs, very truly, yours,

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL.

To Messrs. Benjamin Bullock's Sons, Jay Cooke & Co., Drexel & Co., Elliott, Collins & Co., Hoffman & Kennedy, S. I. Comly & Co., McKean, Borie & Co., and others.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NORTHERN LIBERTIES AND PENN TOWNSHIP RAILROAD CO., Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an Election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 1st day of May next, at 11½ o'clock A. M. ALBERT FOSTER,

4 11 17t Secretary.

☞ SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an Election for President and six Managers will take place at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 1st day of May next, at 12 o'clock M. ALBERT FOSTER,

4 10 3w Secretary.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the BAKER SILVER MINING COMPANY, of Colorado, will be held at the office of the company on THURSDAY, April 20, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed necessary. JOHN WIEST,

4 10 10t* Secretary.

☞ THE CHEAPEST AND BEST HAIR DYE IN THE WORLD,

Harper's Liquid Hair Dye Never Fades or Washes Out,

will change gray, red, or frosted hair, whiskers, or moustache to a beautiful black or brown as soon as applied. Warranted, or money returned. Only 50 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. 3 28 tuthssom

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,

3 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 914 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17t

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to the terms of a deed of trust executed to the undersigned, on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1869, by the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company of West Virginia, to secure the payment of a certain debt, therein described, due to Frederick Fairthorne, amounting to $7000, with interest from the 12th day of November, 1869, which deed is recorded in the Recorder's office of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, page 522, I will, ON THE 8TH DAY OF MAY, 1871 (that being the second Monday of the month), at the front door of the Court House of Wirt county, West Virginia, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, by public auction, for cash in hand, the following real and personal property in said deed mentioned, to wit:—All that certain tract of land situate, lying, and being in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, about one mile west of the Court House of Wirt county, containing THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT ACRES OF LAND, known as the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company's Farm.

Also, one other certain tract of land situate on the waters of Synn Camp Run, and left hand fork of Tucker's Creek, in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, containing EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN ACRES of land, more or less, being the same tracts of land conveyed to the said Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company, by Nelson J. Nickerson and wife, by deed bearing date on the 8th day of June, 1865; both of said deeds are of record in the Office of the Recorder of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, pages 298 and 301.

Also one Portable Steam Engine Boiler and fixtures, 20 horse-power, two sets of blacksmith tools and a lot of oil well tools, and one fire-proof safe, all of which is now upon the premises.

1 awt MS D. H. LEONARD, Trustee.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill-sites, stores, storehouses, dwellings, and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal, or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall street, New York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale. [2 15 taw t5 10

BENJAMIN WHITE, } Trustees.
BERIAH WALL, }

☞ REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, May 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz.:—

No. 1. Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1903 Thompson street, Twentieth ward. All that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Thompson street, 72 feet west of Nineteenth street, No. 1903; the lot containing in front 16 feet, and extending in depth on the east line 76 feet 5 inches, and on the west line 66 feet, widening on the rear to 18 feet 6 inches. The house has saloon parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; 2 chambers, bath-room, and saloon sitting-room on the second floor, and 2 chambers on the third floor; has the gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking-range, heater, etc. Terms—$3000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession.

No. 2. Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1630 Amboy street, Twentieth ward. All that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the west side of Amboy street, between Oxford street and Columbia avenue, Twentieth ward, No. 1630; the lot containing in front 16 feet, including the northern moiety or half part of an alley 2 feet 3 inches wide, and extending in depth 40 feet 6 inches. House contains 6 rooms and bath-room; has gas, hot and cold water, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

4 8 22 29 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESTNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 7p5

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.
OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, 20th instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of

GRATZ STREET,

From the Sewer in Columbia avenue to the south curb line of Montgomery street.

ON ADAMS STREET,

From the northwest curb line of Kensington avenue to the Sewer on Emerald street.

ON SECOND STREET,

West side from Pine street to the north line of Stamper's alley.

ON FIFTH STREET,

From Reed street to Wharton street.

ON WALLACE STREET,

From Nineteenth street to Twenty-first street.

ON PEARL STREET,

From Pegg's run Sewer east of Twelfth street to the east curb line of Thirteenth street.

ON ELEVENTH STREET,

From Parrish street to Ogden street.

ON ESSEX STREET,

From Catharine street to Christian street.

ON BUTTONWOOD STREET,

From Franklin street to Eighth street.

ON FIFTEENTH STREET,

From Walnut street to the n rth side of Sansom street.

ON CHERRY STREET,

From Tenth street to a point 94 feet east of Eleventh street,

ON FIFTH STREET,

From Wager street to a point 75 feet northward from the said Wager street.

Said sewers to be constructed of bricks, and to be circular in form, with clear inside diameter of three feet, and a two feet six inch sewer

ON MORAVIAN STREET,

From Fifteenth street to a point about 150 feet east of Sixteenth street, according to specifications prepared by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, with such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 31st day of December, 1871. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a city passenger railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
4 17 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.
OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, 20th instant, for the construction of a sewer across Darby road, half way between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, in the Twenty-seventh ward; to be of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of twenty feet.

Proposals must specify the prices for the following items:—

EXCAVATION.

Earth.....Per cubic yard
Rock..... " " "

TIMBER,

Shoring.....Per foot B. M.
Foundation Sills..... " " "
" Platform..... " " "

MASONRY.

Rough Rubble.....Per perch of 25 cubic feet
Coping, 6 inches thick " lineal "
" 10 " " " "
Brick work..... M

Each proposal submitted must be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860, that if the bidder to whom the work is allotted fails to execute a contract within five days after the award is made, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder, to whom the contract may be awarded.

The plans and specifications, which must be strictly adhered to, may be examined at this office.

The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time of opening the proposals.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
4 17 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Twenty-second Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and DELPHI Streets, until THURSDAY, April 27, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situate on Allen's lane, Mount Airy, Twenty-second ward.

Said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL,
4 14 17 24 26 Secretary.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDINGS, Fayette Street, near Charles, BALTIMORE, Md., March 28, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for dredging a channel through Fredericksburg and Spottswood Bars, in the Rappahannock river. Proposals, to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 28, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present. *Separate Proposals* will be also received for removing one wreck in Fredericksburg bar.

The material is easily removed. The channel is not to exceed 90 feet in width or 8 feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered. The tide rises about two feet

Forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 29 Major of Engineers U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE STREET, NEAR CHARLES, BALTIMORE, Md., March 20, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for Dredging a Channel in Queenstown Creek, Maryland, from Chester River to Queenstown. Proposals to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 22, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may be present.

The material is easily removed. The channel is not to exceed one hundred feet in width or eight feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered.

Forms of proposals and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 23 Major of Engineers, U. S. Army.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 5, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, May 8, 1871, for the delivery of fifteen (15) cords of merchantable hard Wood, at each of the following-named National Cemeteries, viz.:—

Annapolis, Md.; Culpeper, Va.; City Point, Va.; Danville, Va.; Fredericksburg, Va.; Fort Harrison, Va.; Glendale, Va.; Cold Harbor, Va., the last three near Richmond, Va.; Poplar Grove, Va., near Petersburg, Va.; Richmond, Va.; Staunton, Va.; Seven Pines, Va.; Winchester, Va.; Hampton, Va.; Yorktown, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Raleigh, N. C.; Salisbury, N. C.; and Wilmington, N. C.

The Wood to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as the Superintendents at each of the Cemeteries may respectively desire.

Forms for proposals furnished upon application to this office. HENRY C. HODGES,

4 5 6t Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE ST., NEAR CHARLES, BALTIMORE, Md., March 29, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for excavating a channel in the James river, at the Rocketts, near Richmond, Va.

Proposals, to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 29, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The material to be removed is rock in beds and boulders. The channel is not to exceed 180 feet in width or 18 feet in depth at mean high water. The locality is sheltered. The tide rises about 2½ feet.

Forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 29 Major of Engineers U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE ST., NEAR CHARLES, BALTIMORE, Md., March 21, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for Dredging a Channel at Cambridge, Maryland. Proposals to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 24, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The material is easily removed. The channel is not to exceed one hundred feet in width or ten feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered.

Forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 23 Major of Engineer U. S. Army.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 30, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, May 1, 1871, for building a brick or stone wall with one double and one single iron gate, around the National Cemetery at Annapolis, Md.

Bidders will be required to specify the price per lineal foot, and no bid will be entertained that does not conform to this requirement. Forms for proposals and specifications furnished upon application to this office.

HENRY C. HODGES,
3 31 Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE. PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office (where proper forms will be furnished) until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, April 21, 1871, for the delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, of

889 pairs Boots (600 pairs to be cable screwed).
5000 Haversacks.
1000 yards Crimson Worsted Lace, 1⅝ inch.

All to be of army standard, samples of which can be seen at this office.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
3 21 6t Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

NEW ROGERS GROUP,

"RIP VAN WINKLE."

NEW CHROMOS.

All Chromos sold at 25 per cent. below regular rates.

All of Prang's, Hoover's, and all others.

Send for catalogue.

Looking-Glasses,

ALL NEW STYLES,

At the lowest prices. All of our own manufacture.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

SAXON GREEN.

is Brighter, will not Fade, Costs Less than any other because it will Paint twice as much surface.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN

PAINTS.

J. H. WEEKS & CO., Manufacturers,
3 9 tf No. 124 N. FOURTH St., Philadelphia.

WILSON'S CARPET CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT,

4 1 3m No. 611 South SEVENTEENTH Street.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. etc., No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.

"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

BOARDING.

SUMMER BOARDING. The elegant building known as THE EXCELSIOR NORMAL INSTITUTE, located at Carversville, Bucks county, Pa., two miles from Bull's Island Station, on the Belvidere Railroad, will be opened to accommodate CITY BOARDERS from July 1, 1871, to September 1. For healthfulness of location and beauty of surrounding scenery this institution can hardly be surpassed.

Those wishing to bring their own teams into the country can be accommodated with stables, sheds, and feed at reasonable rates.

The proprietor will be found at the Merchants' Hotel, THIRD Street, above Callowhill, on SATURDAYS, April 15 and 22, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., when an interview may be had.

For terms, etc., address

S. S. OVERHOLT,
Carversville, Bucks County, Pa.

REFERENCE.

B. REIFF, Nos. 130 and 132 South Front street.
AMASA MAY,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market street. 4 7 13t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE. Will be sold at public auction at the UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE, on THURSDAY, April 27, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following-described property, seized at the *Port of Philadelphia, Pa.*, for violation of the revenue laws of the United States:—

June 23, 1870, from Brig Lophemia, from Zaza, 1 lot cigars.

September 16, 1870, from Brig Thusnelde, from Liverpool, 1 keg rum, 1 dem. whisky.

September 21, 1870, from Schooner Wilhelmina, from Liverpool, 17 pieces old iron.

September 21, 1870, from Ship Enoch Talbot, from Liverpool, 1 hamper iron stoneware, 3½ doz. brown stout.

October 18, 1870, from Bark Abbie N. Franklin, from Leghorn, 10 boxes soap, 1 box salad oil, 1 marble slab.

October 28, 1870, from Canal Line, from New York, 1 cask brandy.

February 27, 1871, from Brig John Chrystal, from Pernambuco, 2 bags sugar.

March 7, 1871, from Brig George E. Dale, from Cardenas, 1 bbl. molasses, 1 dem. rum.

March 9, 1871, from Brig Heloise, from Pernambuco, 1 bbl. sugar.

March 4, 1871, from Schooner C. A. Farnsworth, from Jamaica, 1 bag coffee, 1 bbl. sugar, 1 bbl. rum, 1 keg rum.

March 11, 1871, from Schooner Mary E. Smith, from Trinidad de Cuba, 1 bbl. sugar and ½ bbl. molasses.

Any person claiming said property is required to appear and file with the Collector of Customs of Philadelphia his claims to the same within 20 days from date of first publication of this notice.

HENRY D. MOORE,
Collector of Customs.
JAMES A. FREEMAN,
4 13 25 Auctioneer.

AMUSEMENTS.

DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Admission, $1, 75, 50, and 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, April 18, by special request, Barnet's amusing Comedy of THE SERIOUS FAMILY.

E. L. DAVENPORT.....as.....Captain Murphy Maguire supported by THE LEGITIMATE STAR COMPANY.

DAMON AND PYTHIAS on Wednesday Evening.

Box Office open and seats secured from 9 until 4 o'clock.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 to 8 o'clock.

TO-NIGHT (Tuesday), April 18, The Great Emotional Drama of EAST LYNNE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT.

BY MRS. JOHN DREW'S COMPANY.

After which BROTHER BILL AND ME.

WEDNESDAY—Benefit of MAY SAVILLE.
THURSDAY—Double Bill.
FRIDAY—Mrs. THAYER'S Benefit.
SATURDAY—Benefit of Mr. D. E. RALTON.

ARCH STREET THEATRE. BENEFIT OF MRS. E. N. THAYER.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 21. Sheridan's Comedy of THE RIVALS, And Craig's Burlesque of BARBE BLEUE. 4 11*

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. FIRST WEEK, April 17, of the elaborate Spectacle, in four acts, by Charles M. Barras, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

The sole right to its production has been purchased by John E. McDonough for this city.

THE MOST COMPLETE ORGANIZATION BOTH IN BALLET AND SCENIC GRANDEUR, introducing for the first time in Philadelphia THE WONDERFUL MAGILTON TROUPE, THE GREAT LUPO, PARISIENNE BALLET, AND VIENNOIS TROUPES.

THE GREAT SKATERS, MADLLE PAGANI AND SUARDI.

THE GOLDEN ILLUMINATED TERRACE.

THE BOWER OF FERNS, THE CRYSTAL CASCADE, AND GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

Box Sheet at No. 1102 CHESNUT Street and at the Academy of Music. 4 17 6t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AT 8 AND SATURDAY AFT

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1871.

PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURES.

We published some weeks ago an official statement from the census of 1870, giving an exhibit of the manufactures of the city of Philadelphia, it being a synopsis furnished to Hon. William D. Kelley by the Superintendent of the Census. The aggregates furnished in this exhibit, although large, disappointed public expectation; and we learn that an inspection of the lists by parties familiar with the industrial interests of the city demonstrates the fact that they are grossly and deplorably imperfect. Hundreds of manufacturing establishments in this city were not reported at all in the original return; some of the most important—J. B. Lippincott & Co.'s publishing house, S. S. White's manufactory of materials used by dentists, and Bailey & Co.'s jewelry establishment, for instance—being entirely omitted. Marshal Gregory and his negligent and grossly inefficient deputies displayed even greater carelessness in making up their returns of the manufactures of Philadelphia than in their returns of the population of this city. While we have been pluming ourselves upon the wonderful extent and variety of our manufacturing industries, the census-takers have been more careless here in their collection of manufacturing statistics than in any portion of the United States. We understand that steps have been taken to correct the grossly inaccurate returns originally sent to the National Superintendent of the Census, and we trust that approximate justice will still be done. But Philadelphia will necessarily suffer to some extent in reputation through the inaccuracies and negligence of the assistant marshals and the inability or indisposition of Marshal Gregory to properly perform the duty with which he was intrusted. If he had been familiar with the industries of Philadelphia, or if he had been desirous of presenting them fairly and fully to the world, he would never have sent to Washington the shamefully imperfect original returns of the manufactures of Philadelphia which are a libel on the word statistics, and which, instead of enlightening Congress and the country, only tend to mislead, and to place this city in a false position.

A BAD PIECE OF BUNKUM.

General Butler yesterday introduced a joint resolution in the House of Representatives, requesting the President to cause to be submitted to the Joint High Commission the claims of American citizens for damages and losses suffered on account of imprisonment, without due process of law or trial, in British prisons for supposed complicity with the Fenian cause in Ireland. As bosh or bunkum this resolution reflects credit upon the inventive genius of its author. It will probably serve to give him several Irish votes in his next canvass for Congress, and in some contingencies it may even help to make him an available candidate for a higher position. But nobody knows better than General Butler that his resolution is at once ridiculous and mischievous—ridiculous, because it is folly to ask a foreign nation to pay damages to men who have become implicated in rebellious movements; and mischievous, because the serious presentation of such a demand would exercise a deleterious influence at a time when there is a reasonable prospect that the Joint High Commission may devise a method of settling all disputed questions of real importance which are pending between the United States and Great Britain.

HON. A. G. CATTELL.

The correspondence between Hon. A. G. Cattell, of New Jersey, and a number of gentlemen representing some of the most important business interests of Philadelphia, which will be found on our third page, will be read with interest. Mr. Cattell, on the plea of ill-health, declines a complimentary banquet tendered to him as an expression of approbation and good-will for his earnest and able advocacy of judicious legislation during his Senatorial career, as well as personal regard. Mr. Cattell deserved such a compliment as this, in addition to that extended to him in the resolution of Councils passed some weeks ago, for there was no more faithful advocate of the interests of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania in Congress, and it was largely due to his exertions that the League Island appropriation was passed, which will enable the work of preparing that place for the purposes of a great naval depot to be commenced. As Mr. Cattell states in his letter, the interests of Pennsylvania and New Jersey are in many particulars identical, and that in the establishment of a national naval depot at League Island his own constituents will be immediately benefited, so that while he has labored for the good of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, he has not neglected New Jersey. Independently of the League Island appropriation and other matters of immediate interest to Philadelphians, the Senatorial career of Mr. Cattell was so entirely creditable to him, that it is a matter for serious regret that he was compelled to decline a re-election and to withdraw from public life. Pure-minded, able, and disinterested men like the New Jersey ex-Senator are not so abundant in our national councils that we can afford to lose them, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the retirement of Mr. Cattell will be beneficial to his health, and that with rest from public cares will come complete restoration.

THE AMNESTY BILL.

The question of general amnesty may be considered settled so far as the present session of Congress is concerned, the Republican Senators having at a caucus held yesterday, determined not to take it up. The chief opponents of the bill were Senators Chandler, Morton, Scott, and Edmunds, and as these gentlemen are the President's chief Senatorial backers, it is not unfair to presume that the action of the caucus was inspired from the White House. Indeed, there is no doubt upon this point, for Senator Chandler expressly said that the President had given it as his opinion that it would be better to postpone amnesty for the present. The principal argument against it was advanced by Mr. Morton, who contended that the passage of an amnesty bill at this time would look like an apology for the Ku-klux bill, which it may be opined is the President's view of the matter. The caucus indicated that there is a strong party in the Senate favorable to a general amnesty, and if the President had wielded his influence in that direction, we do not doubt that the bill would have been taken up and passed by a large majority without further delay. What the President's real reasons are for opposing the amnesty bill at this time we are unable clearly to understand, and while we do not doubt that he is animated by a desire to do his duty, we believe that he has made a great personal as well as political mistake. A liberal amnesty measure is demanded at the present time for the purpose of pacifying the South and of neutralizing some of the influences of the Ku-klux bill. It is true that some persons in the South would consider it an apology for the Ku-klux bill, but a large majority of the most influential classes would have accepted it at its real value, as an indication of an earnest desire on the part of the Government to complete the work of reconstruction in a manner satisfactory to the people of the South, and to obliterate as far as possible the bad feelings engendered by the war. It would have prevented the intelligent and educated classes of the South from esteeming the Ku-klux bill as a mere repressive political measure aimed at them with a view of preventing them from acting against the Republican party; and so far from interfering with the operations of the Ku-klux bill, it would have made it easier to enforce it. So far as the President himself is concerned, an earnest advocacy of a general amnesty measure would have certainly increased his popularity in the South, and, we believe, in the North also, and would have greatly smoothed the way for his re-election. It is scarcely possible that the President has not been able to see the matter in this light, and his present course may therefore be considered as a proof of his disinterestedness. Although disinterested, he is none the less mistaken; and while the passage of the Ku-klux bill is of doubtful expediency under any circumstances, it will be a blunder of the most serious character unless it is accompanied by general amnesty.

COLONEL W. T. FORBES.

We have received from a former employe in in the pension agency, presided over by Colonel W. T. Forbes a defense of that gentleman, which is very satisfactory so far as it goes. The trouble is, however, that it does not go far enough, but stops short just where a real defense, if any were possible, ought to begin. Our correspondent bears testimony to the affable and polite deportment of Colonel Forbes, and informs us that, more than any other agent in the country, past or present, he has simplified and expedited the payment of pensions, with a saving of from $5 to $12 per annum to the pensioners; that he has rescued pensioners from the hands of agents, and lawyers, and country justices who extorted dollars where cents were only due for collecting pensions; that he has been instrumental in introducing great and good improvements in the method of the payment of pensions, and that in various ways he has acted in the interests of both the Government and the pensioners. In conclusion, our correspodent remarks that "as to the great scandal against Colonel Forbes, in the trial of his clerk for embezzling, there are two opinions, and that much could be said." As this new defender of Colonel Forbes, however, refrains from saying anything upon the most important point of all, we are forced to rely exclusively upon the evidence already in our possession, and this is not favorable to either Colonel Forbes or the retiring Commissioner of Pensions, Dr. Van Aernam. That the clerk alluded to was guilty we do not doubt, but we do not doubt either that he was made the scapegoat for the sins of his official superiors. Colonel Forbes has admitted that he loaned money to pensioners upon their claims at usurious rates, and the evidence upon the trial of the clerk aforesaid demonstrated that this and other illegal practices were common occurrences in the office, and that it was impossible that Colonel Forbes could be the injured innocent his friends would represent him. We repeat now what we said on Saturday, that the conduct of Colonel Forbes was whitewashed by Dr. Van Aernam, who was in possession of evidence against him that would have ensured his prompt removal if the Pension Bureau itself had not been corrupt. In fact, so notorious had the whole pension agency system become that Congress, in spite of the pressure brought to bear by the Pension Bureau "ring," was compelled to make some attempt at reform and to surround the pensioners with greater safeguards, and we are confident that the Forbes scandal had as much to do with causing this attempt at reform as any other influence. In this rather back-handed way, it is true that Colonel Forbes may have been instrumental in benefitting the pensioners; but we are unable for that reason to understand why he should not have been turned out of office long ago, or why the new Commissioner of Pensions should not do his obvious duty in the matter, and appoint an agent who is above reproach to succeed him.

The coal miners and operators of the Lehigh and Schuylkill districts have now representatives in session at Mauch Chunk, who have appointed an umpire, and they seem to be in a fair way of settling amicably their disputes. The miners and coal-mining and coal-transporting companies of the Wyoming district, however, do not seem to participate in the Mauch Chunk movement, and any basis of settlement it may agree upon will not, apparently, apply to the Wyoming or Lackawanna region. The rivalry between the old and new districts, which are now about equal in their productive power, will therefore probably continue to generate a long series of future conflicts.

THE FINE ARTS.

Prang's Chromos.

Messrs. James E. Earle & Sons have recently received two very pleasing specimens of the work of the well-known chromo publishers, L. Prang & Co., which are worthy of the attention of art lovers. One of these is a copy from a picture by Mr. James M. Hart, of New York, and is entitled "The Storm is Coming." It represents a group of cattle in a meadow preparing to seek shelter from a coming storm, which blackens the sky in the distance. The foreground is illuminated by a ray of sunlight, and the contrast of light and shade is at once effective in treatment and poetical in sentiment. Mr. Hart is one of the most poetical of our landscape painters, and this picture, which has been admirably reproduced in the chromo, is an excellent specimen of his style. The chromo itself is one of the best that Messrs. Prang & Co. have yet issued, and it will make a handsome ornament to any parlor wall.

Another interesting chromo is a memorial of Charles Dickens, a fac-simile of whose autograph is surrounded by holly-leaves, winter berries, and ferns intertwined with the motto, "Lord, Keep My Memory Green." This work will be appreciated by the admirers of the great novelist.

NOTICES.

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Spring Styles Piece Goods to make up to Order in our Extensive Custom Department, all the very Newest Fabrics and Patterns. Prices moderate, at Wanamaker & Brown's.

Spring Clothing or anything in our line may be ordered by mail by persons living at a distance, who do not wish to spare the time or expense of a visit to the city. Samples with Easy Rules for Self-measurement sent to any address when written for. Wanamaker & Brown.

Store open from 6¼ A. M. to 6¼ P. M., and on Saturdays from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Wanamaker & Brown,
Oak Hall,
The Largest Clothing House in America,
S. E. Corner Sixth and Market Streets.

The Keystone Vapor Fuel Company is the title of a business association lately formed for the introduction of an invention looking to a new and radical change in the method of generating steam in boilers. By this invention great safety is attained in connection with a utilization of steam, space, weight, and fuel. In addition, some of the other advantages of the invention are the insurance of cleanliness, the absence of all destructive elements on the iron of boilers, uniformity of distribution of heat throughout the entire fire surface of furnace, flues, and tubes; facility of raising steam; the entire stoppage of expense for fuel when the work of the engine is done for the time; dispensing with four-fifths the labor appertaining to handling of coal; exemption from waste in residuum; no ashes, cinder, slag, or other impurities whatever; no deposit of solidified carbon, to stop up pipes, as by direct consumption of petroleum, which article is made use of indirectly by this method.

The safety of the invention is guaranteed by experts and underwriters, and is placed beyond a doubt by the alacrity to take risks by the insurance companies where this fuel is used. There is actually no greater danger attending the use of the Vapor Fuel than that which attends the use of illuminating gas in dwellings. The gain of uniform power from the same boiler, for the same engine, is 50 per cent. This fact is corroborated by statistics furnished by Messrs. Barrows, Savery & Co., corner Reed and Front streets, Philadelphia, who have been running the whole machinery of their immense foundry with this fuel for the past ten months. According to their statement, the power of the foundry is now run with oil at an expense of from $8 to $10 per day, and 400 cubic feet of water are evaporated. With coal the cost would be $10·80 per day, and only 200 cubic feet of water could be evaporated.

The invention was thoroughly tested at the workshops of the great Illinois Central Railway at Chicago, to run which two boilers of 240 horse-power were formerly necessary. By the introduction of the Vapor Fuel Machine the works are now run with only one of the same boilers, the use of the other being unnecessary for the power required. Capt. L. S. Cropper, at No. 417 Walnut street, second story, is the agent of the machine for Eastern Pennsylvania, and also General Agent for the State of Maryland.

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New Mitchell's Burlington Herrings, for sale by C. P. KNIGHT & BRO., 4 18 3t* No. 114 SOUTH WHARVES.

New Smoked Halibut, for sale by C. P. KNIGHT & BRO., 4 18 3t* No. 114 SOUTH WHARVES.

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Peaches, Starr Brand, best, for sale by C. P. KNIGHT & BRO., 4 18 3t* No. 114 SOUTH WHARVES.

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OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

Chartreuse, Curacoa, Benedictine, Maraschino, Anisette and Absintne.

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(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,)

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FRESH CHINA MATTINGS.

WHITE RED CHECK, AND FANCY STYLES.

50 PIECES FRENCH AXMINSTER,

$3·25 PER YARD.

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WHERE DO YOU BUY YOUR CLOTHES?
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EVERY VARIETY OF FINE CLOTHES FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.
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OF THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON

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In the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia.

March Term, 1871. No. 14. In Divorce.

William Henry Steel vs. Josephine Jane Steel.

To Josephine Jane Steel, Respondent:—Please take notice that testimony will be taken in above entitled cause on behalf of the libellant on THURSDAY, May 11, 1871, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at my office, No. 625 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa., before F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Jr., Esq., the examiner appointed by the Court to take and report the same. HENRY C. TERRY,

4 18 15t* Attorney for Libellant.

DRY GOODS.

1871.

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Special Opening of Suitings.

BUFF LINENS, CHOCOLATE LINENS,
FLAX-COLORED LINENS, GREY AND BLAY LINENS,
PONGEES AND JAPANESE GOODS,
MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, ETC. ETC.

The above goods range from 20 cents per yard up, and are beautiful.

BLACK SILKS,
STRIPED AND CHECKED SILKS,
FASHIONABLE SHAWLS,
SUN SHADES, PARASOLS,
KID GLOVES, ETC.

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We have received an invoice of these Desirable Goods, for which there was so great a demand last season.

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ESTABLISHMENT,

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DYE AND FINISH IN THE BEST MANNER,

Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Tissues, Barèges, Merinos, Cloths, Alpacas, Reps, Paramattas, Muslin Delaines, Fringes, Trimmings, Hosiery, Kid Gloves, etc.

Also, cleanse Lace Curtains and Linen Shades in a superior manner. Goods called for and delivered in any part of the city. 4 15 stuth3mrp

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GEORGE FRYER,

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Invites attention to his stock of

SILKS OF ALL KINDS,

INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS.

Novelties in Dress and Fancy Goods,

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GREATLY IMPROVED PUMP,

Inclosed from dust, and piston guided top and bottom, reducing wear fully one-half.

Jacks on hire, from 4 to 100 tons.

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Shops—SEVENTEENTH and COATES Streets.

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SCHENCK'S COLUMN.

A SIMPLE ACCOUNT

OF THE DISCOVERY AND WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF DR. SCHENCK'S GREAT PULMONIC REMEDIES.

If a man were asked why he insured his life, the question would be regarded as a very simple one and scarcely requiring an answer, for the reason that the advantages of life insurance are so universally admitted that to doubt its utility would be to fly in the very face of reason and common sense. Now, while we find so many persons not only willing, but anxious, to make provision for the family or friends who are to be left behind, how many thousands there are who are culpably neglectful of their own health, and who, in some instances, for the sake of saving the outlay of a few dollars, and others from positive indifference, permit their lives to be prematurely destroyed!

If consumption were not a disease as insidious it is fatal, and if it were, as is asserted by the medical faculty generally, INCURABLE, there would be an apology for consumptives who, day after day and year after year, refuse to heed the warning given by a hacking cough, a hectic cheek, cold and clammy night-sweats, and other distressing symptoms which are the almost certain forerunners of deep-seated pulmonary disease, and which, when thoroughly ingrafted into the system, can be removed only by the use of special remedies and the observance of precautions the very opposite of those usually given by physicians.

Many years ago these thoughts suggested themselves to the mind of Dr. Joseph H. Schenck, now of Philadelphia, but at the time of which we speak a resident of New Jersey. Himself a confirmed consumptive, and with little or no hope of recovery but with sufficient love of life to prompt him to make an effort to live, he patiently and thoughtfully applied himself to the scientific study of the disease which was silently, but nevertheless surely, bearing him to the grave.

THE BEST MEDICAL

attendance had been secured. Remedy after remedy was prescribed, but all in vain. The ruthless disease continued its fast hold upon him, and he was sent to Moorestown, N. J., *to die*. The last vestige of hope had faded away. His friends, who from time time visited him, bade him farewell, never again expecting to see him alive. But Dr. Schenck, ill as he was, and hopeless as seemed his case, did not yield to despair. Weak and prostrated, and physically unable even to walk across the room, his mind was still active. He believed that God had not sent diseases

WITHOUT PROVIDING REMEDIES,

and, through friends and visitors, continued to make unceasing inquiries for certain herbs and roots, the virtues of which he understood had been satisfactorily proved in cases of pulmonary disease. His patience and perseverance were at length rewarded. The long-sought

HERBS AND ROOTS WERE OBTAINED,

The preparations of these were crude and simple, but their healing qualities were present notwithstanding. He took them regularly, adopted a system of plain but nutritious diet, remained in his chamber, avoided draughts of cold air, exercised within doors to as great an extent as his impaired strength would allow, and in a little while a change for the better was perceptible. The tough mucus that clogged the lungs and bronchial tubes was now freely and easily expectorated.

APPETITE RETURNED,

and with it came strength of body and cheerfulness of mind. Cough, fever, night sweats, and pains began to leave him. Friends beheld the change with amazement; his wasted limbs regained their former rotundity, his step became elastic and firm, and the happy result was that he

WAS RESTORED TO PERFECT HEALTH,

and is to-day a man advanced in years, but hale, hearty, and strong, and weighing over two hundred and twenty-five pounds. Deeply impressed with the wonderful cure that had been wrought, and thankful for his narrow escape from certain death, he resolved to apply himself to the study of medicine, and devote the remainder of his days to efforts to alleviate the sufferings of his fellow-creatures. As would be natural, his principal attention was directed to the subject of Pulmonary Diseases. The most eminent physicians in the country had assured him that

CONSUMPTION COULD NOT BE CURED,

and that he, being a consumptive, *must die!* But there he was, a living, breathing refutation of the assertions of these learned men. He that was given up as the hopeless victim of the most dreaded of all diseases stood up before the world

A STOUT, STRONG MAN,

and such he is to-day, though thirty-five years have elapsed since his miraculous restoration to health. "The medicines that cured me will certainly cure others. Why should not others be rescued from a premature grave as I have been? Why should not the healing virtues of roots and herbs that saved my life save the lives of thousands of my fellow-beings who are the victims of consumption?" Thus reasoned Dr. Schenck as he applied himself to the preparation of his great remedies. After years of experiment he succeeded in perfecting his

PULMONIC SYRUP

in a form so attractive and so palatable to the taste that patients take it regularly for a long period without becoming nauseated by it. Hearing of his remarkable cure, hundreds and thousands of patients flocked to him for advice and medicine. These were supplied, and to-day there are many healthy men and women living who owe their health and strength wholly to

DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES.

Not content with a single medicine, Dr. Schenck applied the valuable knowledge he had gained to the preparation of others. It became necessary that the *Pulmonic Syrup* should have an assistant in its great work of restoring the system. While it drove out the impurities, new and good blood was wanting. This could be secured only by maintaining the digestive organs in perfect condition. To accomplish this,

AN ACTIVE LIVER

was essential. With this important organ in a torpid state, healthful digestion was impossible, and without healthful digestion there could be no pure blood. Hence it was that Dr. Schenck experimented with his now

FAMOUS MANDRAKE PILLS.

The experiments were satisfactory. He found that they exercised an almost magical influence upon the liver and stomach. The former being stimulated to healthful activity, its secretions were promoted. The bile and diseased slime which accumulated in the stomach, and rendered its functions inoperative, were removed by the use of the *Mandrake Pills*; the appetite was increased; the food taken was properly assimilated, good blood was created in consequence, and the result a total

BANISHMENT OF DISEASE.

All that was now needed was a tonic that would give nerve and energy to the still weak but perfectly cured consumptive. The system was entirely healthy, but flesh was wanted for the limbs, and strength to carry it. Acting silently but powerfully in conjunction with the Pulmonic Syrup and the Mandrake Pills,

THE SEAWEED TONIC

fulfilled its great mission. Being an alkali, it speedily corrected any acidity of the stomach. It imparted tone and vigor to the entire system. It fitted the restored patient for a resumption of his ordinary business duties, and put the capstone upon the great remedial structure which Dr. Schenck, after years of painful personal experience and patient scientific effort, had reared for the benefit of the human race.

ONE THING YET REMAINED

to be done. While this great work of restoration was in progress Dr. Schenck was thoroughly convinced that exposure to draughts of cold air—to the rough, rasping winds of early spring and late fall, or to the chilling blasts of winter, were almost certain death to the patient. Hence it was that he adopted the plan of having his patients remain in their apartments, and taking all needful exercise there, until the diseased lungs were

PERFECTLY HEALED,

and what is called "pure fresh air" could be borne by them without the danger of provoking a return of the dreaded disease. The system has worked like a charm. The bold assertion of the medical faculty that consumption cannot be cured has been completely refuted, and Dr. Schenck's great remedies have triumphed over all opposing elements.

During the thirty-four years of Dr. Schenck's very extended practice, he has frequently examined five hundred patients a week in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. Being well advanced in years, his professional visits to other cities have been discontinued, though he still continues to give his personal attention to the examination of patients at his principal office in Philadelphia, being assisted in his arduous duties by his son, Dr. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK, Jr., who is a regular graduate of Jefferson Medical College, and is in every way qualified for the efficient discharge of the important duties devolving upon him.

Patients who desire a thorough examination of their lungs, with the aid of Dr. SCHENCK'S RESPIROMETER, can be accommodated at all times and receive the needed information as to their condition, and the method of treatment, for Five Dollars. Consultation gratis. 4 11 eod6t4p

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the spectacle of *The Black Crook* will be represented this evening.

AT THE WALNUT the pantomime of *The Three Hunchbacks* has been entirely reconstructed, and a new troupe, headed by Mr. Charles Abbott, a "clown" of considerable ability, appeared last night in a number of new tricks and feats of agility, in addition to other entertaining features.

AT THE CHESNUT the comedy of *The Serious Family*, with Mr. Davenport as "Captain Murphy Maguire," will be performed this evening.

On Friday evening Mrs. E. Edwards Lewis will have a benefit, when Shakespeare's tragedy of *Othello* will be represented, with Mr. Davenport as "Othello," Mr. Thorne as "Iago," Miss Glover as "Desdemona," and Mrs. Davenport as "Emilia." "Othello" is one of Mr. Davenport's greatest personations, and a full house may therefore be considered as certain.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *East Lynne* will be given this evening.

To-morrow evening Miss May Saville, an excellent actress, will have a benefit, when Craven's comedy of *Meg's Diversion* and the drama of *Satan in Paris* will be given.

Mrs. Thayer's benefit is announced for Friday evening, when *The Rivals* and Craig's burlesque of *Barbe Bleue* will be performed.

AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDING the beautiful panorama of "Ireland in Light and Shade" will be exhibited this evening.

A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE AMERICAN Miss Kate Fisher will appear this evening as "Mazeppa," in a dramatization of Byron's poem.

AT THE ALHAMBRA, Seventh street, below Arch, a variety entertainment will be given this evening.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, Mr. Lewis Baker will appear this evening as "Jesse Rural" in *Old Heads and Young Hearts*.

A GRAND BAZAAR in aid of the sick poor of St. Mary's Hospital is now open at Concert Hall.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE Mr. E. N. Slocum will have a complimentary benefit on Thursday evening, when a great bill of attractions will be presented. Mr. Slocum is a talented member of the minstrel profession, and he has a host of warm personal friends, in addition to being a favorite with the public. His benefit on Thursday evening will doubtless attract a crowded house.

AT THE AMATEUR DRAWING-ROOM, Seventeenth street, above Chesnut, Mr. Rufus Adams will this evening personate "Sir Harcourt Courtly" in *London Assurance*, supported by his pupils.

The performance will conclude with the farce of *The Rough Diamond*.

Dr. Helmbold's Up-town Store.

BEAUTY AND MAGNIFICENCE BLENDED—A NEW ERA IN DRUG STORES—THE CHANDELIERS—FIVE THOUSAND VISITORS TO THE TEMPLE OF ESCULAPIUS.

The drug store which Dr. Helmbold, the famous chemist, opened last night, at the corner of Twenty-ninth street and Broadway, may be said to open an era in the business. So beautiful are the decorations, so perfect the taste everywhere displayed, that the world hereafter will speak of Gilsey's Hotel as the one where Helmbold's store is. And the proprietor must feel deeply obliged to the enterprising gentleman who has surrounded his establishment with such a prestige of beauty.

The store was visited last night by thousands of people, who looked and wondered and admired for hours. All acknowledged that the store was beautiful beyond anything of the kind that had ever been conceived, and many ladies remarked that it was more like the chamber of a royal palace than a place where nasty bitter drugs were to be dispensed, and undoubtedly in very large quantities. Nor was this praise exaggerated, for the aspect is palatial. The ceiling is frescoed in the Pompeian style, with central ornaments of the rods of Esculapius, around which serpents are entwined. The height is twenty feet, and the chandeliers, which descend from beautifully-moulded centres, are no less than ten feet in length. There are three at equal intervals, and they are completely of crystal, wrought in the most artistic and original style, with globes for the numerous burners, engraved with hunting scenes, and with that monogram of H. T. H. which is synonymous with enterprise, fine taste, and generosity throughout the United States.

One side of the store, which looks on Twenty-ninth street, is nearly all in windows, which are of massive plate-glass, lighted by numerous gas-burners, adorned with pendules of cut-glass. Opposite to these is a magnificent counter of black walnut, with panels of rich French walnut, carved like the buffet of a palace, gilded and adorned with rampant lions, which bear a shield containing the monogram and arms of Dr. Helmbold. This counter has a broad top of pure white marble, which is nearly hidden by splendid silver-mounted cases, filled with the most recherche articles of the toilet. Room has been found, however, for numerous bronze figures, some of them armed warriors, others graceful nymphs, who bear on their heads baskets filled with bright, blossoming flowers. Also, we notice a bronze gilt statue of an infant Bacchus, whose curly locks are twined with grape and vine leaves. At the end of the room is another broad counter similarly adorned, but on the right there is a partitioned space marked "Prescriptions."

Behind these counters come the main glories of the store. These are the fittings for the drugs, all in black walnut, exquisitely carved and gilt, and relieved by the most magnificent plate glass mirrors. These fittings reach up almost to the cornice, and are surmounted by gilt mortars on the top of the pediments. There are three of these superb mirrors, two at the side and one at the end, and we may say, without exaggeration, that they reflected back at the least five thousand faces last night.—*N. Y. Mercury.*

CITY NOTICES.

THE FAVORITE STORE ON CHESNUT STREET.—The headquarters of the genuine and original Milton Gold Jewelry Company, No. 1022 Chesnut street, is crowded early and late with delighted purchasers. This is positively the last week but one in Philadelphia, as the lease of our store expires on the first of May. Remember 1022 Chesnut street, 1022.

SALE OF ELEGANT MANTEL VASES, FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE, ETC.—This evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Birch & Son's auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be continued the sale of elegant Italian stone vases and mantel ornaments; also, fine silver-plated ware.

OAKFORD, Continental Hotel, has opened an elegant assortment of Ladies', Children's, and Infants' trimmed and untrimmed Hats. Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Etc. Also, Boys Cloth and Straw Hats.

OAKFORD, Continental Hotel, has received Spring Styles Gents' and Boys' Hats, Caps, and Furnishing Goods. Shirts made to order.

MARRIED.

MOOR—COLE—April 15th, by Rev. William Cathcart, Mr. ELIAS N. MOOR to Miss EMMA D. COLE, both of this city.

RISLEY—BOURQUIN.—On the 16th instant, by the Rev. Samuel E. Post, Mr. ZEPHANIAH RISLEY to Miss MARY B. BOURQUIN, all of Camden, N. J.

DIED.

BANES.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 16th instant, MARY ELLEN, wife of Charles H. Banes and daughter of the late Nicholas Coleman.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2233 Spring Garden street, on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

CORFIELD.—On Sunday morning, April 16th, of pneumonia, FANNIE, only child of Charles S. and Edith E. Corfield.

Her relatives and friends and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Diller, No. 1018 Callowhill street, on Wednesday morning, 19th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

DYER.—On Saturday, April 15, 1871, ARABELLA H., wife of John G. Dyer.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, at Chester, Delaware county, Pa., on Wednesday next, April 19, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MCCONNELL.—On the 18th instant, CARRIE P., only child of William and the late Mary Anna McConnell, aged 9 years and 11 months.

Funeral from the residence of her uncle, William G. Glenn, No. 830 South Fifth street, on Thursday afternoon, 20th instant. Services in Old Pine Street Church, at 3:30 P. M. precisely. Interment at Ronaldson Cemetery.

SMITH.—On the 16th instant ISAAC SMITH, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 3303 Grape street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

STEER.—Suddenly, on the 15th, JOHN STEER, husband of Mrs. Harriet Steer, aged 66 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Coaquanock Tribe, No. 49, I. O. of R. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 805 Richmond street, above Otis, on Wednesday afternoon, the 19th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

WIEDERSHEIM.—On the 15th instant, in the 24th year of her age, LOUISA H., wife of John A. Wiedersheim.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. E. H. Godshalk, No. 1324 North Tenth street.

WILSON.—On the 17th instant, JOHN B. WILSON in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, S. E. corner Forty-second and Eadline streets, West Philadelphia, on Thursday afternoon, 20th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1871.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chartiers Railway Company will be held at No. 238 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, May 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock M.
Annual Election for President and Directors will be held same day and place.
JOSEPH LESLEY,
4 17 tmy 1 rp§ Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH ZINC CO., No. 333 WALNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1871.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lehigh Zinc Company will be held at the Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, May 3 prox., at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing Seven Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business.
4 17 14t GORDON MONGES, Treasurer.

☞ SPRING FLOWER SHOW AT HORTICULTURAL HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, April 18, 1871.
Magnificent Display of Cut Flowers, Bouquets, Ornamental Foliage Plants, and Rare Plants in Bloom, Hyacinths, Roses, Violets, Grapes, etc., with a Band of Music. Admission FREE to all. 4 17 2t

☞ PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 3m

☞ PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO COMFORT and Style in Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, at
BARTLETT'S,
2 20tf No. 33 S. SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

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THE METHODIST,
Of New York, has always been edited with marked ability by Rev. Dr. CROOKS. Its publishers have just added to its Editorial Corps Rev. ABEL STEVENS, an equally experienced journalist, and author of the best History of Methodism extant. They have also engaged contributions and sermons from the Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, whose success and popularity as a preacher, writer, and lecturer are almost unexampled, and whose Free Tabernacle in Brooklyn, with its congregation of over three thousand people, is one of the marvels of the age. Rev. H. W. BEECHER has a Lecture-Room Talk every week.

THE METHODIST abounds in good things, is never dull or dry, has stories for children, hints for farmers, and something for everybody. Mrs. WILLING'S great Serial Story is almost ready. They offer for the price of one year's subscription ($2·50) to send THE METHODIST from now until July 1, 1872.
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Lot 18 feet front and 120 feet 2 inches deep to a back street.
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All the new styles, in all colors of linings, size.
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FOR LADIES, GENTS, BOYS, AND MISSES.
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JEWELLERS,
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Diamonds,
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Sapphires,
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MOULDED IN ELEGANT SETTINGS
Made in their own factory, from entirely new designs. [3 18 stuth§

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ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES AND BROWN STOUT.
Just received, a fresh invoice of Guinness' Extra Dublin Stout, Tennant's English Ale and Brown Stout, Robert Younger's Sparkling Edinburgh Ale, Bass & Co.'s East India Pale Ale, Allsopp's Pale Ale, in stone and glass, all in fine order, our own importation.
A full line of choice and desirable FAMILY GROCERIES.
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WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN at only 18c. per Can.
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TABLE " " " 25c. " "
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ANDERSON'S ASPARAGUS, " " 28c. " "
FRESH CANTALOUPS, " " 15c. " "
These goods are warranted to be of the best quality, and new goods. For sale at
COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
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TEAS. COFFEES.
Imported and Domestic Groceries.
A. J. DE CAMP,
FINE GROCER,
N. W. Corner CHESNUT and SECOND Sts.,
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$4·65 Per Keg.
These Nails are known to be the best in the market
All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands.
Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails.
Also, a large assortment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Solid Bronze, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great
Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store
OF
J. B. SHANNON,
2 14 tuths§ No. 1009 MARKET Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—
We command you, as before we did, that you summon CHRISTIAN NORTINE, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of May next, there to answer J. Dickinson Sergeant and J. Norris Emlen, trustees of the Sepviva estate, and Elizabeth N. Brown, William R. Brown, George D. Coleman and Debbie B. his wife, in her right, Mary H. Brown, Samuel Glover and Emily H. his wife, in her right, and Fanny Brown, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground rent deed dated 29th day of September, 1869, and recorded in deed book J. A. H., No. 199, page 139, etc. And have you then and there this writ.
Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the twelfth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.
R. DONEGAN,
4 18 tuf4t Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—
We command you, as before we did, that you summon WILLIAM CRAWFORD, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of May next, there to answer Maggie R. Sherk, widow, and Frederick Gutekunst, guardian of Bessie and Henry H. Sherk, minor children of J. Henry Sherk, deceased, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground rent deed, dated February 3, 1869, and recorded in Deed Book J. T. O., No. 206, page 528, etc. And have you then and there this writ.
Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.
R. DONEGAN,
4 18 tuf4t Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—
We command you, as before we did, that you summon JOHN WARNER, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of May next, there to answer Mary Ann Wetherill, a devisee under the last will and testament of Ann Wetherill, deceased, who in her lifetime was one of the heirs-at-law of Christopher Wetherill, deceased, and also assignee of Rachel Wetherill, William M. Powell, and Anna, his wife, Elizabeth Stoddart, Jacob S. Roberts, and Sarah, his wife, Joseph W. Powell, and Louisa, his wife, and others, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground rent deed, dated the 9th day of May, 1812, and recorded in deed book J. C., No. 21, page 357. And have you then and there this writ.
Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.
R. DONEGAN,
4 18 tuf4t Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—
We command you, as before we did, that you summon JAMES McKNIGHT, or McKNIGHT, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of May next, there to answer John B. Dales and Eliza J., his wife, and Mary H. Stewart, the said Eliza J. Dales being the widow and the said Mary H. the only child and heir at law of Joseph Fleming, of a plea of breach of covenant. And have you then and there this writ.
Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 15th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.
R. DONEGAN,
4 18 tuf4t Brothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—
We command you, as before we did, that you summon WILLIAM JARDIN, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of May next, there to answer the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, trustees of the estate of Joseph Bird and family, under the last will of Charles Bird, deceased, in place of John R. Neff, deceased, assignee of William P. Neff, et al., Charles Neff, et al., and John R. Neff, et al., devises of a plea of breach of covenant, sur ground rent received to William Jardin, in fee, reserving thereout a ground rent of $82 50 per an. lawful silver money of U. S. A., each dollar weighing 17 dwts. and 6 grs., and recorded in Deed Book G. W. C., No. 76, page 538, etc. And have you then and there this writ.
Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 15th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.
R. DONEGAN,
4 18 tuf4t Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—
We command you, as before we did, that you summon CHRISTIAN NORTINE, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of May next, there to answer J. Dickinson Sergeant and J. Norris Emlen, trustees of the Sepviva Estate, and Elizabeth N. Brown, William R. Brown, George D. Coleman and Debbie B. his wife, in her right, Mary H. Brown, Samuel Glover and Emily his wife, in her right, and Fanny Brown, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground-rent deed, dated 30th day of March, 1869, and recorded in deed book J. A. H., No. 99, page 121, etc. And have you then and there this writ.
Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the twelfth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.
R. DONEGAN,
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THE END OF A MONTH.

The night last night was strange and shaken:
More strange the change of you and me.
Once more, the old love's love forsaken,
We went out once more toward the sea.

For the old love's love-sake dead and buried,
One last time, one more and no more,
We watched the waves set in, the serried
Spears of the tide storming the shore.

Hardly we saw the high moon hanging,
Heard hardly through the windy night
Far waters ringing, low reefs clanging,
Under wan skies and waste white light.

With chafe and change of surges chiming,
The clashing channels rocked and rang
Large music, wave to wild wave timing,
And all the choral water sang.

Faint lights fell this way, that way floated,
Quick sparks of sea-fire keen like eyes
From the rolled surf that flashed and noted
Shores and faint cliffs and bays and skies.

The ghost of sea that shrank up sighing
At the sand's edge, a short sad breath
Trembling to touch the goal, and dying
With weak heart heaved up once in death—

The rustling sand and shingle shaken
With light sweet touches and small sound—
These could not move us, could not waken
Hearts to look forth, eyes to look round.

Silent we went an hour together,
Under grey skies by waters white.
Our hearts were full of windy weather,
Clouds and blown stars and broken light.

Full of cold clouds and moonbeams drifted
And streaming storms and straying fires,
Our souls in us were stirred and shifted
By doubts and dreams and foiled desires.

Across, aslant, a scudding sea-mew
Swam, dipped, and dropped, and grazed the sea;
And one with me I could not dream you:
And one with you I could not be.

As the white wing the white wave's fringes
Touched and slid over and flashed past—
As a pale cloud a pale flame tinges
From the moon's lowest light and last—

As a star feels the sun and falters,
Touched to death by diviner eyes—
As on the old gods' untended altars
The old fire of withered worship dies—

(Once only, once the shrine relighted
Sees the last fiery shadow shine,
Last shadow of flame and faith benighted,
Sees falter and flutter and fail the shrine.)

So once with fiery breath and flying
Your winged heart touched mine and went,
And the swift spirits kissed, and sighing,
Sundered and smiled and were content.

That only touch, that feeling only,
Enough we found, we found too much;
For the unlit shrine is hardly lonely
As one the old fire forgets to touch.

Slight as the sea's sight of the sea-mew,
Slight as the sun's sight of the star:
Enough to show one must not deem you
For love's sake other than you are.

Who snares and tames with fear and danger
A bright beast of a fiery kin,
Only to mar, only to change her
Sleek supple soul and splendid skin?

Easy with blows to mar and maim her,
Easy with bonds to biad and bruise;
What profit, if she yield her tamer
The limbs to mar, the soul to lose?

Best leave or take the perfect creature,
Take all she is or leave complete;
Transmute you will not form or feature,
Change feet for wings or wings for feet.

Strange eyes, new limbs, can no man give her;
Sweet is the sweet thing as it is.
No soul she hath, we see, to outlive her;
Hath she for that no lips to kiss?

So may one read his weird, and reason,
And with vain drugs assuage no pain;
For each man in his loving season
Fools and is fooled of these in vain.

Charms that allay not any longing,
Spells that appease not any grief,
Time brings us all by handfuls, wronging
All hurts with nothing of relief.

Ah, too soon shot, the fool's bolt misses!
What help? the world is full of loves;
Night after night of running kisses,
Chirp after chirp of changing doves.

Should Love disown or disesteem you
For loving one man more or less?
You could not tame your light white sea-mew,
Nor I my sleek black pantheress.

For a new soul let whose please pray,
We are what life made us, and shall be.
For you the jungle and me the sea-spray,
And south for you and north for me.

But this one broken foam-white feather
I throw you off the hither wing,
Splashed stiff with sea-scurf and salt weather,
This song for sleep to learn and sing—

Sing in your ear when, daytime over,
You, couched at long length on hot sand
With some sleek sun-discolored lover,
Wince from his breath as from a brand:

Till dreams of sharp grey north-sea weather
Fall faint upon your fiery sleep,
As on strange sands a strayed bird's feather
The wind may choose to lose or keep.

But I, who leave my queen of panthers,
As a tired honey-heavy bee
Gilt with sweet dust from gold-grained anthers
Leaves the rose-chalice, what for me?

From the ardors of the chaliced centre,
From the amorous anther's golden grime,
That scorch and smutch all wings that enter,
I fly forth hot from honey-time.

But as to a bee's gilt thighs and winglets
The flower-dust and the flower-smell clings;
As a snake's mobile rampant ringlets
Leave the sand marked with print of rings;

So to my soul in surer fashion
Your savage stamp and savor hangs;
The print and perfume of old passion,
The wild-beast mark of panther's fangs.

ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—A cordial welcome will be extended by Latin students to the "English-Latin Dictionary," by William Smith, LL. D., and Theophilus D. Hall, M. A., which has just been issued by Harper & Brothers. This work represents the labors of nearly fifteen years, and the object of the authors, to produce the most perfect English-Latin Dictionary in existence, appears, from the necessarily superficial examination we have been able to give it, to be accomplished. Of course the real value of such a work can only be tested by constant use, but the arrangement of this dictionary is so excellent and the improvements that it introduces are so obvious that we have no hesitation in warmly commending it. The different senses of English words are carefully classified, and to facilitate the searches of the student different kinds of type have been used. When there are several Latin equivalents, they are kept distinct and marked with black Arabic numerals, and to distinguish synonyms short explanation, of different Latin words are added in brackets. Each meaning is illustrated by examples from classical writers, and these phrases are, as a general rule, given both in English and Latin. The vocabulary of English words is, for the most part, limited to those in actual use or occurring in authors generally read; but, on the other hand, the student is furnished with many derivative forms—especially the participial adjectives—which are not to be met with in any other work. These are but a portion of the distinctive features of this "Dictionary," which is the result of the combined labors of some of the most distinguished classical scholars of the day, Dr. Smith and Mr. Hall having had the assistance of a number of colaborers, to whom due acknowledgment is made. For sale by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

—A ninth edition of "The Institutes of Medicine," by Martyn Paine, A. M., M. D., LL. D., which has just been published by Harper & Brothers, contains a number of revisions and improvements which add to its value. This work takes a complete review of the whole field of medical science, and its value as a text-book and as a work of reference is too well known to require any extended comment. For sale by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

—"The Story of My Life," by Hans Christian Andersen, published by Hurd & Houghton, is an important and attractive addition to the complete edition of Andersen's works now being issued by this house. A portion of this autobiography has previously been published, but the present edition has been revised and brought down to the great festival at Odense, in 1867, in Andersen's honor, which he rightly considers one of the great events of his life. To the admirers of the Danish poet this autobiography will be one of the most entertaining of his "wonder stories," an account of the charming naivete with which he relates the events of his career. An excellent portrait of the author from a recent photograph is prefixed to the volume. For sale by Porter & Coates.

—"The Revelation of John; with Notes, Critical, Explanatory and Practical," by Rev. Henry Cowles, D. D., published by D. Appleton & Co., is prepared upon the same general principles as the author's "Notes on Daniel," and it is intended to be a clear and practical exposition of the "Revelations" suitable for people as well as pastor. The author's aim has been to evolve the laws of interpretation applicable to the book out of the book itself, out of the already extant prophecies of the Old Testament, and out of the history of the times in which it was written; and while there may be many who will not, perhaps, agree with all his conclusions, the work is ably written, and it throws much light upon important passages of the "Revelations." For sale by Porter & Coates.

—"How He Did It," by Miss Eliza A. Dupuy, published by T. B Peterson & Brothers, is a domestic story, the scene of which is laid in Virginia. Some of its elements are rather of the sensational order, but it is interesting, and that will be the best recommendation to a large circle of readers.

—T. B. Peterson & Brothers have just published a new cheap edition of "Bragelonne, the Son of Athos," the third of the "Three Guardsmen" series, and an interesting narrative of the early years of the reign of Louis XIV.

—"Down in a Saloon," by Mrs. Mary Spring Walker, published by Henry Hoyt, is a religious story for young people, in which the evils of intemperance are particularly set forth. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—*The Catholic Record* is a new monthly magazine devoted to the progress of Catholicity in America, the topics of the day, and to general literature. The number before us contains several able articles on miscellaneous as well as religious subjects, and it promises well for those that are to follow. The *Catholic Record* is published by Hardy & Mahony, No. 726 Sansom street, at $2·50 per annum.

—*The Philadelphia Photographer* for April gives as its "specimen" a picture of the Dalles of the St. Croix, by C. T. Zimmermann, of St. Paul, Minnesota, and is filled with a variety of articles of interest to photographers.

—From the Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street, we have received the April numbers of *Temple Bar; London Society; The Cornhill Magazine; The Dark Blue;* and *All the Year Round;* and the latest numbers of *Punch* and *Fun.*

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PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON.—PHILADELPHIA and CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON.
The first-class Steamship VIRGINIA, Captain Hunter, will sail on Thursday, April 20, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.
Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.
Rates of freight as low as by any other route.
For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.
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FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.
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NEW EXPRESS LINE to ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.
Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.
Freights received daily.
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Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
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WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., AGENTS
For all the above lines,
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LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.
INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
No bill of lading or receipt signed for less that fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.
For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 38 East river, New York, or to
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N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.
The steam propellers of this company leave daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
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GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.
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Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
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THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
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From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $38; steerage, $28.
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OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.
The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—
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PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.
These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.
Passenger accommodations unrivalled.
Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.
Steerage, $32, currency.
Other rates as low as any first-class line.
For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.
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UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
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EDUCATIONAL.
HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,
Comprises the following Departments:—
Harvard College, the University Lectures, Divinity School, Law School, Medical School, Dental School, Lawrence Scientific School, School of Mining and Practical Geology, Bussey Institution (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture), Botanic Garden, Astronomical Observatory, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Peabody Museum of Archæology, Episcopal Theological School.
The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.
The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.
UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.
THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.
For catalogues, circulars, or information, address J. W. HARRIS,
2 6 3m Secretary.

THE REV. DR. WELLS' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR LITTLE BOYS
From Six to Fourteen years of age. Address the Rev. DR. WELLS,
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EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
The session commenced MONDAY, April 10, 1871.
For circulars apply to
Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

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LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE,
In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
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CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & HUBER,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 25 mwf
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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
n Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
n Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

,000 United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000 00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162 50
164,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200 00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300 00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000 00
1,650 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650 00
$1,260,150 Par. C'st, $1,264,447 34. M'kt v'l	$1,293 257 00
Real Estate	56,000 50
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971 27
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 40
Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912 00
Cash	142,911 73
	$1,820,727 97

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INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT
LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397 89.
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People's Fire Insurance Company,
No. 514 WALNUT Street.
CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870 ..... $128,851 78
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INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820,
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319 07.

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No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $300,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
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OFFICE S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH CAPITAL (paid up in full) $200,000 00
CASH ASSETS, December 1, 1870 ..... 600,388 00

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Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds.
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
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INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS January 1 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, 1870 ..... $2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870 .. 137,050
$2,233,204
Losses paid in 1870 ..... $1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$334,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	366,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	231,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

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1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452 35

CAPITAL $400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS .. 2,687,452 35
INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,831 70.
Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

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Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

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GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
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No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.
April 9, 1871.

Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.

Reading and Allentown Way	7:30 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	8:30 a. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	12:30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	3:30 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation	4:30 p. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	5:15 p. m.
ON SUNDAYS.	
To Reading	8:00 a m.
To Pottsville	3.15 p. m.
TRAINS ARRIVE.	
Pottstown Accommodation	8:45 a. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	10:20 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	1:00 p. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	4:30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	6:15 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation	9:10 p. m.
ON SUNDAYS.	
From Pottsville	12:35 a. m.
From Reading	7:15 p. m.

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7:30 a. m., 12:30 and 4:30 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7:30 a. m., 12:30 and 4:30 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

New York Express for Pittsburg and West.

Trains leave New York at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., passing Reading at 1 55 and 10 05 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3 10 and 8 10 a. m., and 2 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wooten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot or at No. No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.
ON AND AFTER APRIL 3.

TO GERMANTOWN—6, 7, 7:15, 7:35, 8:33, 9:05, 10, 11 a. m.; 12, noon; 1, 2, 2:30, 3:15, 3:45, 4:05, 4:30, 5:05, 5:10, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 8:15, 9, 10:15, 11, 11:40, 12 30, night.

SUNDAY—7:45, 9:05 a. m.; 12:45, noon; 2:15, 4:05, 5:40, 6:45, 7, and 11:25 p.m.

FROM GERMANTOWN—6, 6:25, 6:50, 7:25, 8:05, 8:10, 8:45, 9, 9:25, 10, 11:05, 11:55 a. m.; 1, 1:55, 3, 3:30, 3:55, 4:45, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7:10, 8, 9:05, 10, 10:30, 11:25 p. m. 9:45 A. M.

SUNDAY—8:10, 9:05 a. m.; 1:05, 2:35, 3, 5:55, 6, 9:50, and 10:20 p. m.

The 8:05 and 9:25 a. m. down trains, and 2:30, 3:45, 5:05, and 5:45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

Passengers taking the 7:25 a. m. and 6:40 p. m. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

TO CHESNUT HILL—6, 7, 7:35, 9:05, 10, 12 a. m., 2:30, 3:45, 5:05, 5:45, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11:40 p. m.

SUNDAY—7:45, 9:05 a. m., 12:45 noon, 2:15, 5:40, 6:45, 7 p. m.

FROM CHESNUT HILL—6:10, 7:10, 7:50, 8:30, 9:10, 10:50, 11:40 a. m., 1:40, 3:40, 5:45, 6:25, 6:55, 8:50, 10:15, 11:10 p. m.

Sunday—7:50, 8:45 a. m., 12:45, noon, 2:15, 5:40, 9:30, 10 p. m.

TO CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN—6:05, 7:30, 9, and 11:05 a.m., 12:05, m., 1:30, 3, 4, 4:40, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10:20, and 11:45 p. m.

Sunday—7:30, 9 a. m., 1:30, 3, 7:15, and 9:30 p. m.

FROM NORRISTOWN—5:30, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 11 a. m., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:05, 6:15, 8, 10 p. m.

Sunday—7, 9 a. m., 1:15, 5, 7, 9:30 p. m.

TO MANAYUNK—6:05, 7:30, 9, 10:05, 11:05 a. m. 12:05 noon, 12:45, 1:30, 3, 4, 4:40, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 7:05, 8:05, 9:05, 10:20, 11:45 p. m.

Sunday—7:30, 8, 9, 10 a. m., 12:40 noon, 1:30, 2:10, 3, 4:45, 7:15, 9:30 p. m.

FROM MANAYUNK—6, 6:58, 7:34, 8:05, 8:22, 9:30, 10:45, 11:30 a. m., 1:28, 2:15, 3, 3:58, 5, 5:35, 6:45, 7:45, 8:30, 9:45, 10:30 p m.

Sunday—7:30, 9, 9:30, 10:50 a m., 1 30, 1:45, 3:10, 5:30, 6, 7:30, 10 p. m.

PLYMOUTH BRANCH.—Leave Philadelphia at 7:30, 11:05 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Oreland at 6:15, 10 a. m., and 3:30 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 7:15 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Oreland at 6:50 a m. and 4:36 p. m.

The 7:40 a m. train from Norristown does not stop at Magee's, Pott's Landing, Domino or Schus' Lane.

The 8 a. m. train from Norristown stops at Conshohocken and Manayunk only.

The 4 p. m. train up from Philadelphia is the only train that stops at Domino Lane.

Chester Valley Railroad—Leave Philadelphia at 4:40 p. m. Leave Downingtown at 6:40 a m.

Phœnixville Train—Leaves Philadelphia at 1:30 p. m. Leaves Phœnixville at 4 30 P. M.

Passengers taking the 7:30 and 7:35 and 6:30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connection with trains for New York at Intersection.

The 8:30 a m., 12 30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, DORTY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverly, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

12 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1:15 and 5:20 and 8:15 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8:55, and 10:35 A. M.; 2:15, 5:05, and 8:25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:40 and 6:35 P. M.

Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 A.M., 3:10 P.M.

Abington at 2:35, 6:55, and 9:35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7:45 and 11:20 A. M., 2:30, 6:15, and 11:30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4:40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4:10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7:55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8:40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY.—Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7:55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

TIME TABLE.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 6 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M. 1:20, 6:45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:45 A. M., 6 45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 6 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5 15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Roehester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6:45 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6:45 and 11 A.M., 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P.M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, APRIL 16, 1870.:

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12:11 A. M.
Bryn Mawr Accommodation	6:30 A. M.
Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:10 A.M. & 1:10 and 7:10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12:40 P. M.
Erie Express	12:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	10:00 P. M.
Way Passenger Train	11:10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only.

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express, and Erie Mail and Buffalo Express leave daily.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:46 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 8:30 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 5:00 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	8:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:00 A. M.
Bryn Mawr Accommodation	7:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M. & 3:50 & 6:40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:20 P. M.
Erie Express	5:45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5:45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3:25 P. M.
Southern Express	5:45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9:40 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7:25 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	7:40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12:20 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7:40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9:30 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6:35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7:50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	9:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10:05 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9:00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8:25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8:15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5:30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12:35 A. M.
" " Sunbury	2:30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9:40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2:30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2:30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:26 A. M., 11:05 A. M., 3:05 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays 6:49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—

TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 3:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perry

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE REAKIRTS.

The Son who Lived Fast and Forged Checks and the Father in Bankruptcy.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the creditors of John Reakirt and his son Tryon Reakirt—the young man who perpetuated so many forgeries—was held at the office of Joseph Mason, Esq. Claims against the firm of John Reakirt & Son and Tryon Reakirt & Co. were presented. The individual liabilities of Tryon, being the result of his criminal strategems to obtain money, are as follows:—

Seventh National Bank	$9,550·00
Commercial do. do.	6,595·00
Commonwealth do. do.	15,161·24
Consolidation do. do.	4,973·51
National Bank N. L.	12,523·16
Penn National Bank	6,855·55
Union Banking Co.	19,665·95
National Bank of Republic	1,235·65
Tradesmen's National Bank	3,706·99
National Bank of Commerce	6,988·15
Manufacturers' National Bank	4,425·03
People's Bank	10,000·00
	$94,680·23
To these must be added claims of sundry persons amounting to	9,421·84
	$103,502 07

The individual creditors of John Reakirt are:

State of Pennsylvania and city of Philadelphia, R. H. Beatty, Receiver of Taxes, $144; do. do., $54; Penn National Bank, $2000; National Bank of Commerce, $2500; Penn National Bank, $5000.

The following claimants hold obligations of John Reakirt, which are claimed by him to be void, as set forth in his schedule in bankruptcy:—Commonwealth National Bank, $10,000; do. do., $5161·24; Manufacturers' National Bank, $4793·17; Consolidation National Bank, $5000; Tradesmen's National Bank, $3706·99; O. S. Janney & Co., $1253·64; do. do., $1219·14.

From all of which it will appear that the precocious Tryon has succeeded in ruining his family.

CERRO GORDO.

Celebration of the Anniversary of the Battle.

On the 18th of April, 1847, General Scott, with a force of men numbering only 8500, attacked the army of Santa Anna, nearly twice as large, holding the mountain pass of Cerro Gordo, and, after a sanguinary struggle, put the Mexicans to flight and captured 43 pieces of artillery and 3000 prisoners. The Scott Legion of Philadelphia is an organization—and the only one, it is said—of the veterans of that famous contest, and to-night its members are to celebrate the victory which they helped to secure, by a reunion. Its officers are:—

President—Colonel A. H. Reynolds; Vice-President, Captain T. G. Funston; Treasurer, Colonel George Moore; Secretary, Captain Wm. J. Mackey; Corresponding Secretary, General E. R. Biles.

Trustees—Captain John Spear, J. J. Osvandel, Wm. N. Shultz.

Monument Committee—William Kerlin, Captain William Babe, General R. E. Winslow.

The Scott Legion was organized about twenty years ago, and its membership is not confined to our State solely. On the roll of honorary members are found the names of Generals Scott, Patterson, Meade, and McClellan, Governor Geary, and President Grant. The roll of active members is now reduced to 56, and the greater number of these will, we hope, meet around the festal board, there to call up the stirring scenes of the Mexican campaign. The arrangements for the banquet were undertaken by General R. E. Winslow, General E. R. Biles, and Captain William Babe.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—ANNUAL SESSION OF THE SUPREME LODGE.—This morning, at the Assembly Building, the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias commenced its third annual session. Twenty-two grand jurisdictions were represented, each by three delegates. All the officers, with one exception, were present. Their names and positions are:—

Samuel Reed, of Mount Holly, Supreme Chancellor.

Wilbur H. Myers, of Pennsylvania, Supreme Patriarch.

C. L. Russell, of Ohio, Supreme Vice-Chancellor.

Clarence M. Barton, of Washington, Supreme Scribe.

William A. Porter, of Philadelphia, Supreme Banker.

John J. Conslit, of Connecticut, Supreme Guide.

Dr. H. C. Lloyd, of Kentucky, Supreme Inner Steward.

The exception was George H. Craiger, of Omaha, Supreme Outer Steward.

The sessions are secret. Important business will be transacted, including an entire review of the recent troubles of the order springing from the creation of the Pythian Knighthood, and the cause of the transfer of the questions at issue from the Grand Lodge to the Courts.

A PRECIOUS PAIR.—At Seventh and Dickerson streets is a liquor store. Not a very strange occurrence, one would say; but hereby hangs a tale. Last evening two men, named John Harbeson and Daniel Hogan, went into the aforesaid store to take a drink. They ordered ales, and the proprietor went into the cellar to get the beverage. While he was absent the cash drawer was rifled of $8·45, and the bar-tender coming up and missing the cash, "proceeded straight" for Harbeson and Hogan, who were endeavoring to look as innocent as the circumstances would permit. At this moment two other fellows came in, and the five men engaged in a tussle, during which the furniture of the bar-room was materially disarranged. Police officers coming to the rescue, Harbeson and Hogan, by direction of the proprietor, were placed in custody, and Alderman Bonsall has sent them to prison for theft. The bar-tender identified a portion of the money which was found in the pocket of one of the prisoners.

IMPROVEMENTS ON BROAD STREET.—Parties who desire to make an excellent investment will attend the sale at the Exchange on the 25th inst. by Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers, of thirty building lots on North Broad street, adjoining the Monument Cemetery. This is the highest point of ground between League Island on the south and Germantown on the north; and the only lot of this magnitude between the Baltimore depot and Park avenue on Broad street. It is within a few squares of the Philadelphia station of the Connecting Railroad from New York, and affords the most elegant and eligible site for a first-class hotel. So rapidly progressive is this section of our city, that a hotel built there would in a very short time be the central point of a flourishing neighborhood.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—To-night the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society will give its monthly exhibition of fruits and flowers. This exhibition will be free to the public, and promises to be a magnificent display of cut flowers, bouquets, ornamental foliage plants, rare plants in bloom, hyacinths, roses, and violets, especially, in vast profusion.

The florists and gardeners are thoroughly aroused to the work, and have promised to make a spring flower show which, for extent, variety, and beauty, has never been rivalled by this society. A fine quintette band will be in attendance, and the hall will be beautifully decorated with evergreens, flowers, banners, statuary, etc. This will make a delightful promenade, and will no doubt attract many thousands of visitors.

PRESBYTERY OF PHILADELPHIA, NORTH.—The regular stated spring meeting of this presbytery will convene this evening in the Central Presbyterian Church, Norristown, Pa., at 7½ P. M. The opening sermon will be preached by the Moderator of the last session, Rev. Thomas Murphy, of Frankford, Pa. The election of officers for the ensuing six months will afterwards take place.

This presbytery comprises all the Presbyterian churches located north of Allegheny avenue, including Montgomery, Bucks, Chester, and part of Delaware counties. It is presumed that the present session will continue at least two days. The important items of business acted upon we shall duly report.

DWELLING ROBBED.—Last night thieves entered through the second-story window of the house of R. B. Ellison, No. 728 Arch street, and carried away two overcoats and three baskets of wash clothes.

ST. CLEMENT'S.

The Controversy Going into the Supreme Court—A Quo Warranto Issued Against the New Vestry—The Legality of Their Election Impeached—They Enjoy Rights, Privileges, Immunities, etc., That Do Not Belong to Them.

This morning the following "information" was filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of this State. It explains the St. Clement's Church trouble thoroughly. We give it *verbatim:*—

In the Supreme Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, of July term, 1871.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at the relation of Walter H. Tilden, Charles B. Stewart, J. Douglass Brown, Charles B. Sloan, John Huggard, William A. Rolin, Henry N. Barnes, Elias L. Boudinot, Samuel Ritchie, Francis D. Wetherill, Michael Arnold, Jr., and William S. Johnston, vs. John Lambert, Henry S. Lowber, P. Pemberton Morris, Henry Henderson, Henry Norris, George N. Allen, Henry C. Thompson, James Dougherty, Charles S. Pancoast, Francis R. Abbott, Edward Bornek, and J. Franklin Cooper.

Suggestion for the writ of Quo Warranto.

State of Pennsylvania, city and county of Philadelphia:—1. Walter H. Tilden, Charles B. Stewart, J. Douglass Brown, Charles B. Sloan, John Huggard, William A. Rolin, Henry N. Barnes, Elias L. Boudinot, Samuel Ritchie, Francis Wetherill, Michael Arnold, Jr., and William S. Johnston, citizens of the city and county of State aforesaid, who sue for the said Commonwealth in this behalf, come here into Court, and for the Commonwealth aforesaid give the Court to understand and to be informed that John Lambert (and others following as above—REP.), who are also citizens of the said city, county and State since 10th of April, 1871, have exercised and still do exercise within the city, county, and State aforesaid, without lawful authority, the rights, privileges, liberties, offices, and franchises of the vestry of "the rector, church wardens, and vestrymen of St. Clement's Church, in the city of Philadelphia;" that "the rector, church wardens, and vestrymen of St. Clement's Church, in the city of Philadelphia," is a corporation (duly organized and incorporated agreeably to the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled, "an act to confess on certain associations of the citizens of this Commonwealth the power and immunities of corporations or bodies politic in law," approved 6th April, 1791), as will appear by the following charter.

Then follows the charter, the fifth article of which is as follows:—

"The rector of this church shall be elected by the Church Wardens and Vestrymen, in such manner as the statutes and by-laws shall ordain."

"The vestry of the said church shall consist of twelve persons, members of said church, who shall continue in office for one year, and until others be chosen; and the election of such vestry shall be made every year, on Easter Monday, by a majority of such members of the said church as shall appear by the vestry books to have paid two successive years, immediately preceding the time of such elections, for a pew or sitting in said church; provided, that until the next Easter Monday, after the expiration of five years from the date of this charter (1855), members of the said church who shall in any way have contributed to the erection of the church or to the support of the rector or ministers thereof, shall be entitled to vote at the election of vestrymen; and, provided, that in case of the failure to elect vestrymen on that day, the corporation shall not on that account be divided, but the election shall be holden on some other day, in such manner as the by-laws may prescribe."—REP.]

2. That at the regular annual election for the vestry of the said church, which was held on Easter Monday at the place required (to wit, 10th of April, 1871), there were 36 persons who voted, and whose votes were received by John P. Brock and Henry C. Thompson, the judges of the said election. Of those who voted, 4 persons, to wit, G. W. Hunter, C. S. Pancoast, Henry S. Lowber, and J. A. McCrea, whose votes were cast for John Lambert and those hereinbefore named with him, were not in accordance with the provisions of the said church duly qualified to vote at the said election, and their votes were unlawfully received by the judges of the election aforesaid, notwithstanding objection was made to the said judges, by duly qualified persons, to the reception of the votes of three of the four persons before mentioned, on the ground that the said three persons were not members of the church. That, in addition to the thirty-six persons aforesaid, there were six members of the said church, to wit:—Rev. H. G. Batterson, the rector; Rev. William H. N. Stewart, the assistant minister; E. L. Boudinot, Mrs. Thaddeus Morris, Emily B. Freeman, and Thomas G. Folwell, who were duly qualified to vote at the said election in accordance with the provisions of the said charter; that they sought to vote for the relators to be vestrymen for the term hereinafter mentioned, but their votes were rejected by the said judges of the election.

3. That of the 36 persons who voted aforesaid there were only 32 members of the said church who were, in accordance with the provisions of the said charter, duly qualified to vote at the said election; that of the said 32 members of the said church qualified to vote as aforesaid, 15 members voted for John Lambert and those hereinbefore mentioned with him to be vestrymen, and 17 members of the said 32 voted for the election of the relators to serve as vestrymen of the said corporation for the year beginning Easter Monday, April 10, 1871; the said relators then still being members of the church aforesaid, and duly qualified for the office of said vestry by the terms of the charter aforesaid.

4. That the seventeen voters aforesaid were a majority of the members of the said church who appeared by the vestry books of the church to have paid two successive years immediately preceding Easter Monday, 1871, for a pew or sitting in the said church, who, being so qualified, did vote at the said election; and by the votes of the said seventeen members as aforesaid the relators became and were in due and regular form of law, and by the terms of the said charter, elected as the vestry of the corporation aforesaid, to serve from Easter Monday, 1871, to Easter Monday, 1872.

5. But, notwithstanding the premises and the said election of the relators to be the vestry of the said corporation as aforesaid, the said judges of the election rejected the votes of the 6 members aforesaid, added the votes of the 4 unqualified persons before mentioned to those of the 15 qualified voters, and thereupon wrongfully decided that John Lambert and those hereinbefore mentioned with him were elected to be vestrymen for the period aforesaid, and the said judges caused John Lambert and those hereinbefore mentioned with him to be notified accordingly, and so it is that they, the said John Lambert et al., have during all the time since the said Easter Monday, 1871, used and still do use the rights, privileges, liberties, offices, and franchises of the vestry of the Church of the said corporation, to wit, "the rector, church wardens, and vestrymen of St. Clement's Church, in the city of Philadelphia," and during the said time have usurped and do usurp upon the relators and the commonwealth therein, to the great damage and prejudice of the constitution and laws thereof, and to the great damage and prejudice to the relators.

Whereupon the said relators for the said Commonwealth do make suggestion and complaint of the premises, and pray the due process of law against the said John Lambert (and those hereinbefore mentioned with him) in this behalf, to be made to answer to the said Commonwealth by what warrant they claim to have and enjoy the rights, privileges, liberties, offices, and franchises aforesaid. (Signed)

—Walter H. Tilden, Charles B. Stewart, J. Douglass Brown, Charles B. Sloan, John Huggard, William A. Rolin, Henry N. Barnes, Elias L. Boudinot, S. Ritchie, J. D. Wetherill, M. Arnold, Jr., Wm. S. Johnston.

Upon this "information" the writ of *quo warranto* was issued, made returnable on the first day of May.

The counsel for the relators, or those in whose behalf the writ is issued, are William B. Robbins, E. H. Hanson, and William S. Price. The counsel for the present vestry will be George M. Conarroe, George W. Biddle, and Edward Olmstead.

Thus the great case goes into Court.

EMANUEL P. E. CHURCH.—The members of the Emanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, on Marlborough street, above Girard avenue, have elected the following gentlemen to constitute the new vestry:—Thomas H. Powers, John Scanlan, Douglass McFadden, Alexander Johnson, Charles S. Howe, Levi Duffield, Dr. MacBride, John Hendricks, Henry Sinnamon, Samuel Patterson, Joseph Germyn, and W. H. Swire. There was a large confirmation a few weeks ago, Bishop Stevens having confirmed 46 persons. The church is under the rectorship of the Rev. Wm. H. Munroe, and was never in a more prosperous condition.

CUSTOM HOUSE CHANGES.—The Naval Officer's term of office in the Custom House will expire to-morrow. General Baxter, who has occupied this position, has been endeavoring to secure a reappointment, but with poor success, it is said. Parties on the inside track give the assurance that the Naval Officer will be Mr. Jacob Hiestand, a resident of Lancaster city. Mr. Hiestand was a candidate four years ago for the same position. The Deputy Naval Officer, it is said, is a marriage relation of Senator Scott, and is now occupying a Government position in this city.

THE DESTITUTE KENSINGTON FAMILY.—Fire Marshal Blackburn acknowledges the following donations received to-day:—

S. W. A.	$5·00
Cash	·25
Christian Mann, per Lieut. Thomas	·75
"G.," of Danville, Pa.	5·00
"Medicus"	15·00

These amounts, together with what Dr. Blackburn has on hand, will raise the total sum to about $150.

Mr. Bean this morning received a letter from Media, Pa., in which is contained a very kind offer of continuous employment in that place. It will be recollected that the poor shoemaker had gone to that place for the purpose of seeking work. The letter this morning is from a prominent shoe manufacturer there, and who has a branch establishment in this city. The correspondent informs Mr. Bean that he has secured a small house for him, and also advises him to purchase, with the money received, some furniture, and he will send a wagon for the same on Thursday morning next.

The following additional contributions were received at THE TELEGRAPH office this morning for the destitute family:—O. F, $5; A Friend, $5; Florence and Willie (contents of money-boxes), $1·80. We have received in all $24·80 from kind friends for this benevolent purpose.

SHOWCASES IN DANGER.—William Stewart was going up Third street last evening staggering under an extra accumulation of whisky. He was describing all the curves known to mathematics, which fact furnishes another proof of the intimate connection of rum and spherical geometry. Above Green street, standing in front of the store of William Voigt, silversmith was a showcase, and against this article William ran full tilt. His foot caught, he stumbled, fell, and squashed the glass into a thousand pieces. Mr. Voigt had him arrested and placed under bail.

FIGHT ABOUT HORSES.—Henry Piersol and Peter Coyle yesterday morning, at Twenty-first street and Ridge avenue, got into a fight, the result of a dispute about a bargain in horseflesh. The row ended by Coyle seizing a hand-shovel and knocking Piersol over the head with it. Piersol dropped as if dead. He was carried to his home, No. 1245 Bolton street, and the wound was examined by a physician, who pronounced it not serious. Coyle was arrested and has been held by Alderman Allison in $1500 bail.

YOUNG THIEF.—James Leary, a boy of twelve years, yesterday went into the grocery store of Catharine Burie, at No. 524 S. Sixth street, on the pretext of making a purchase. The boy watched a favorable opportunity when the woman was not looking, and, reaching over the counter, grabbed $16 from the cash-drawer and ran. He was captured, however, and the cash recovered. Alderman Carpenter sent the defendant to prison.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—Mr. Henry Wernle, Mr. Paul Shamel, and two others were practising with a Colt's revolver in a grove at Bridesburg yesterday afternoon, when the weapon in the hands of Mr. Wernle was accidentally discharged. The ball struck a stone some 20 yards distant, glanced and entered the left side of Mr. Shamel's neck, making a dangerous wound. He was taken to his residence, No. 123 Ash street, Bridesburg, when the ball was extracted by a physician. His condition is considered critical.

JOURNALISTIC.—The Frankford *Herald* has made its reappearance after an interval of some years. Mr. A. W. Axe, its former owner is still proprietor and business manager, and its editorial department is in charge of Mr. Edwin K. Hart, a thoroughly competent journalist. The first number of the new series of the *Herald* is a very bright, fresh paper, and gives promise of usefulness and success.

THROWN FROM A WAGON.—Mr. James Chambers, aged thirty-three years, was driving a wagon last evening at Twenty-second and Spring Garden streets. Turning suddenly around the corner, the vehicle jolted, and threw him to the ground. He is so badly injured that his life is despaired of. His residence is at No. 2305 Meredith street.

INTERESTING LECTURE.—We call the attention of our numerous readers to the very instructive and entertaining lecture to be delivered this evening in Rev. Dr. Wylie's Church, Broad street, below Spruce, by Rev. E. D. G. Prime, D. D., of New York. Subject, "Around the World—How to Go—What to See—What it Costs."

LARCENY OF CLOTHING.—Sarah Diamond, not by any means young or good looking, was arrested on North Fourth street by an officer of the Eleventh district police yesterday, on the charge of the larceny of a lady's dress and other articles of clothing. Alderman Heins required Sarah to give bail in $500.

BOARDING-HOUSE THIEF.—A boarding-house thief victimized his room-mate at the boarding-house of T. J. Bassett, No. 235 South Third street, this morning, by suddenly departing with eight dollars in cash and a gold watch belonging to his partner.

SEIZURE OF SMUGGLED GOODS.—This morning Custom House Officer James Corcoran seized on board the bark City of Hamilton, just arrived from London, a lot of silks, brandy, ale, cloth, miscroscopes, etc., valued in all at from $3000 to $4000.

STREET-WALKERS.—Lieutenant Flaherty sallied out last night with a squad of officers, and arrested on Spruce, Locust, Chesnut, and Walnut streets eight street-walkers. This morning Alderman Morrow sent the girls to prison.

FOUND DEAD.—The man found dead yesterday near the Sorrel Horse Hotel, at Darby road and the Junction road, is supposed to be of the name of Quinn. He was a laborer by trade, and his death is attributed to dissipation.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$11000 Leh gold L...	91¾	50 sh N Cent R....	42
$2000 do.....	91¾	100 sh Leh Na..s60.	35⅝
$1000 do.....b60.	92	100 do.....b30.	35⅝
$10000 do.....b5.	91¾	6 sh Penna R.....	64½
$1000 O C & A 7s...	88¾	100 do b60	65
$1000 Alle Co 8s....	78¼	200 sh 13th & 15th R	25½
$4000 City 6s, New	102	230 sh Hestonville..	21½
100 sh O C & A R....	50⅝	6 sh Cent Trans...	47

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1871.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said company, in the city of Philadelphia, on the eighth day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when and where the joint agreement entered into by the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Board of Directors of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company, for the consolidation of the said companies, and the merger of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad Company into the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, will be submitted to the said stockholders, and a vote, by ballot in person, or by proxy, taken for the adoption or rejection of the same.

J. W. JONES,
4 18 Secretary.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1871.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will be held at the Office of said Company, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 8th day of May, 1871, at 12½ P. M., when and where the joint agreement entered into by the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Board of Directors of the Northern Liberties and Penn Township Railroad Company for the consolidation of the said companies and the merger of the Northern Liberties and Penn Township Railroad Company into the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will be submitted to the said stockholders, and a vote by ballot, in person or by proxy, taken for the adoption or rejection of the same.

J. W. JONES,
4 18 Secretary.

$12,000, $11,000, AND $10,000 TO LOAN ON first-class mortgage security at par. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, 4 18 2t No. 731 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 1, 1871.—MR. HENRY E. SOMERVILLE: is this day admitted to an interest in our business. BAILEY & CO., 4 18 2t CHESNUT and TWELFTH Streets.

THIRD EDITION

Later from Europe.

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

THE KU-KLUX BILL.

The National Park Job.

Boiler Explosion on a U. S. Vessel.

Four Men Scalded to Death.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Minister Jay.

VIENNA, April 18.—It is stated here that John Jay, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Austria, has been transferred to the Ottoman Empire in a similar capacity, and will leave for Constantinople some time next month.

Petition of Livonians.

LONDON, April 18.—It is reported that the Lutheran inhabitants of the province of Livonia have petitioned the Russian Government to permit negotiations for the annexation of their province to Prussia. The Czar ordered the signers of the petition to leave his dominions, on pain of confiscation of their effects.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 18—1·30 P. M.—Consols for account, 93⅛@93¼. American securities quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, April 18—1·30 P. M.—Receipts of Wheat for three days, 36,000 quarters, all American.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Ku-klux Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The conference committee on the Ku-klux bill had a meeting to-day and came to an agreement. On the proposition to extend the operation of the bill they agreed to the Senate amendment, which carries it over to the end of the present Congress. The section relating to the test oath for United States jurors is left so that the Court may impose it or not at discretion.

Mr. Sherman's amendment, making the counties where the outrages are committed liable for damages, is modified so as to put an assessment only upon the property of parties implicated, and not upon the whole community. It is expected that the Democrats will make some resistance to the bill, but the Speaker will rule that the original agreement with regard to filibustering will hold good until the bill is finally passed.

The Washington Park Job.

To the great disgust of Washington people, the conference committee on the Deficiency bill struck out the provision for a park from the Capitol to the White House, which would have cost five or six millions.

New National Bank Notes.

Sherman' amendment requiring the printing of the new national bank notes was also defeated.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Important Case—Diseased Meat.

BOSTON, April 18.—An inquest held at Brighton yesterday to investigate the death of George Temple, a butcher, developed facts showing the common practice of dressing and sending to Boston market carcases of beef cattle, trampled to death in the cars or affected with cattle disease.

The inquest showed that Temple's death was caused by blood poison, inoculated into his system while dressing a dead ox taken from the yard of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, the deceased being in the employ of August Weitz, and that Weitz sent the meat to market with other beef. The jury investigating the case earnestly recommend the Board of Health to establish and enforce stringent regulations for the prevention hereafter of the introduction of any dead creatures into slaughtering establishments of the town.

Explosion of a United States Vessel.

A letter dated April 5th on board the United States steamer Worcester, then at Plymouth, reports that on the third day out from Boston about thirty tubes of the boiler of the vessel burst and scalded seven persons, four of them fatally, three dying within a few hours and one lingering eight days. The other three recovered so as to resume their duties. The cause of the explosion will be investigated. There was plenty of water in the boiler at the time and only twenty-nine pounds of steam on. The tubes burst in the middle, which is an unusual thing. The sea-going qualities of the Worcester proved admirable.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Fatal Shooting Affair.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Mrs. Frances Lovell, who keeps a liquor saloon at the corner of Gold and Water streets, Brooklyn, was shot twice about midnight by a boarder in her place named John O'Donnell. One ball entered her right cheek and the other her temple, passing out of the top of her head. She will probably die. O'Donnell subsequently fired three shots at Mrs. Lovell's bar-keeper, but none took effect. O'Donnell is under arrest.

Destructive Fire.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 18.—A fire in the village of Sodus last night destroyed the dry goods store of A. B. Williams, the hardware store of Hulett & Gaylord, the market of Austin & Tinkelpaugh, the billiard saloon of George Kelly, and a barber shop. Williams was insured for ten thousand dollars, which will probably cover his loss. Aulett & Gaylord were insured for six thousand dollars. Losses and insurance of other sufferers not ascertained.

The Democrats with the Aid of Winans Carrying the Legislature.

ALBANY, April 18.—Under the operation of the previous question and suspension of the rules the following New York bills were passed, Winans voting with the Democrats:—The two per cent. tax levy; to amend the act to reorganize the local government; to authorize the supervisors to fix the salaries of judicial officers, and to amend the election law as to registry.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Cotton quiet; sales 2000 bales uplands at 14½c.; Orleans at 15½c. Flour dull; sales 6000 barrels State at $6·27; Ohio at $6·60 @7·25; Western at $6·@7·65; Southern at $6·85@9. Wheat dull and no sales. Corn quiet; sales 28,000 bushels mixed Western at 76c. Oats dull; sales 15,000 bushels at 65@65½c. Beef unchanged. Pork quiet; new mess, $15·75. Lard heavy; steam, 10½@11¼c.; kettle, 11¼c. Whisky quiet at 90c.

FOURTH EDITION

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Affairs at the Capital.

The Legal-Tender Act

Hearing in the Supreme Court.

Philadelphia Naval Office.

Hon. John A. Hiestand Nominated.

Meeting of the Cabinet.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 18.

The Democrats

expect to have another caucus to-day or to-night, to consider the adoption of an address to the people of the United States.

Nominations by the President.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:—John H. Thompson, to be member of the Council Legislative Assembly, District of Columbia, vice N. H. Miller, declined. Consuls—W. W. E. Groome, of Maine, at Capetown, Africa; E. F. Shepard, of Ohio, at Tien-tsin, China; Edward Lyon, of Pa., at Paso del Norte; Alfred N. Dockery, at Stettin; P. M. Nickerson, at Batavia; Z. E. Homas, U. S. Marshal for the Northern District of Alabama; C. F. Garland, U. S. Attorney for the Western District of Texas. Naval—To be First Assistant Engineers, W. H. King, L. S. Allin, R. L. Harris, G. D. Emmons, H. Y. Fitch, Edward Farmer, James Sheridan, John Roof, J. S. Finney, and J. H. Morrison, to fill vacancies created by the act of March 3, 1871.

Senator Fenton and the Winans Apostacy.

In the Senate, Mr. Fenton obtaining unanimous consent to make a personal explanation, sent to the clerk, and had read, an article from the Washington *Republican* of this morning, embodying an extract from the New York *Times* charging him with complicity in the reported defection or treachery of Winans, of the New York Legislature.

Mr. Fenton then said:—"I should not now notice this attack, did it not appear in a paper supposed to be in some measure an organ of the administration. It hardly seems necessary for me to deny charges or repel insinuations of this character, but I deem it best, departing from the rule I had adopted for myself in such cases, to say that so far as my having any knowledge, intimation, conference, talk, or thought in regard to the course of Mr. Winans previous to the announcement in the press of what he had done, is wholly without foundation and false. I have not seen Mr. Winans for three months past, nor have I had communication with him, or others regarding him. I was called away from here on the 7th of this mouth to my home in Western New York, where I was detained a few days, and on my return stopped a day in New York city, and did not go from here last Friday, as reported. I have known Mr. Winans for several years not as an intimate friend, but as a person of fair standing in society and politics, and for whom I entertain a fair degree of regard. He was nominated and elected for the office he holds first while I was in Europe, one year ago last summer and fall. His course during the first session was regarded as honorable, and there was no division in the party, as I am aware, in reference to his return last fall. His betrayal of the confidence and trust reposed in him is not less startling to myself and to the country than it must be to the patriotic and intelligent constituency who commissioned him to a seat in the Legislature. I deeply deplore the act, as I do all acts and conduct which bring disgrace to men and an injury to a good cause. I profoundly sorrow over this act as calculated in some degree, and as seems to be intended by the use that is made of it in coupling my name with it, to disturb and divide our Republican friends in New York. I condemn very earnestly the conduct or a course of action, whether at Albany or here, which does not tend to strengthen our cause."

The Legal-Tender Act.

The Supreme Court to-day, with a full bench, heard an argument on the following points:—

First—Is the act of Congress, known as the Legal-tender act, constitutional as to contracts made before its passage?

Second—Is it valid as applicable to transactions since its passage?

The Hon. Clarkson N. Potter maintained the negative of the questions.

Attorney-General Akerman, in lieu of a brief of his own, submitted one prepared by his predecessor, Mr. Hoar, and then proceeded in a summary way to reply to Mr. Potter.

Mr. Potter closed the argument, when the question was submitted to the court.

Cabinet Meeting.

There is a full Cabinet meeting to-day, all the members being present. It is probable that several important appointments will be decided upon. General Benjamin A. Sweet will be appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Ill. The two districts, each in Ohio and Indiana, will be consolidated, and new appointments made. It is understood that Mr. Robert G. Corwin will be appointed in Ohio.

The Legal-tender Act Before the Supreme Court.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The legal-tender case came up for argument to-day in the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice and Justice Nelson, who is a member of the High Commission, appeared in their seats. The question excites a good deal of interest, and it is doubtful how the matter will be decided, as Chase, Nelson, Clifford, and Field are known to be against the constitutionality of the act, and it is asserted that Davis also entertains the same view. The probabilities are that a decision will not be rendered at the present session.

Butler vs. Davis.

Butler made an effort to get the floor for a personal explanation, in which he intended to reply to Garrett Davis and General Farnsworth. The Democrats objecting, he could not get the floor.

The Philadelphia Naval Office.

The President has nominated John A. Hiestland, of Lancaster, as Naval Officer at Philadelphia.

Committee on Southern Affairs.

The Speaker announced the following as the members of the joint committee to investigate affairs at the South during the recess:—Messrs. Poland, Maynard, Scofield, Cook, Coburn, Stevenson, Buckley, Lansing, Cox, Beck, Voorhees, Van Trump, Waddell, and Robinson—eight Republicans and six Democrats.

Specie Shipment.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Specie shipments to Europe to-day $126,000. Bonds to the amount of $1,000,000 will be shipped to-morrow instead of gold.

FROM THE WEST.

Murder in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—William Gray, of the firm of Gray & Painter, was killed last evening by a drayman, John Tracey, at the Pacific Railroad freight depot. Tracey escaped, and has not yet been arrested.

General Gordon Granger

is in the city, *en route* to Fort Leavenworth, to report to General Pope for assignment as commander of troops in New Mexico, relieving General Gregg.

The Report of Indian Outrages.

Leters received at the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad office in this city from the Chief Engineer of the surveying party of that road, in the Indian country, make no mention of attacks by Indians as recently reported. An escort of United States troops accompanies the surveying party.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Mr. West offered a resolution requesting the President to detail an officer of engineers, to assist in the survey now being made under the auspices of the State of Louisiana for the strengthening of the Mississippi levees in that State. Adopted.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings to inquire as to the propriety of requiring all railroad depots in the city of Washington where steam engines are used to be further removed from the public buildings and public grounds, and report thereon at the next session of Congress. Agreed to.

The Senate then took up Mr. Blair's resolution, for information as to any stipulation or agreement between the Attorney-General and counsel in reference to the case of Yerger, before the Supreme Court, by which a hearing of that case was postponed.

Mr. Blair, in reply to an inquiry by Mr. Conkling as to the object of the resolution, stated that it might throw a great deal of light on public questions of interest to the people of the country.

The truth ought not to be concealed from the people. It was suspected that there had been some hugger-muggering in this case of Yerger, and the truth should be known.

Mr. Conkling thought it a most extraordinary proceeding, as all lawyers would recognize, to ask the Attorney-General to communicate terms of a private stipulation. He could see no good to be accomplished by the resolution.

Mr. Thurman held that the act of the Attorney-General was public not private.

The Senate had already refused to pass a resolution introduced by himself for the same information. He felt certain that it was not intended that this information should be had.

Pending discussion on the resolution Mr. Edmunds submitted the report from the conference committee on the Ku-klux bill.

Mr. Edmunds proceeded to explain the terms of the report.

Mr. Thurman moved to print and postpone till to-morrow.

Mr. Trumbull favored the recommittal of the bill to the conference committee, so that it might be amended to obviate various defects, to which he called attention, in the modifications of the amendments levying damages upon property in the vicinity of where political outrages are committed.

However it had been in other countries, no such principles had ever been laid down in the United States. He knew of no authority in Congress to go into a country or town to levy taxes for such a purpose.

Mr. Edmunds remarked that the political stomach of his friend Mr. Trumbull had become very sensitive of late.

House.

On the conclusion of the reading of the journal Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, arose and asked leave to make a personal explanation (understood to be in reference to Senator Davis, of Kentucky).

Mr. Beck—I object, and will object as long as the indictment against my State stands.

Mr. Buffington offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for copies of official correspondence with the Chilian Government in reference to the seizure and destruction of the American ship Good Return. Adopted.

The resolution offered by Mr. Bell, of New Hampshire, on the 10th inst., and which was up before the House yesterday, on the subject of the reduction of taxation, came up for discussion.

Mr. Cox, who is the author of the resolution, addressed the House in enforcement of the principle of a large reduction in taxation and a sweeping revenue reform. He advised the appointment of a select committee to consider the whole subject and report at the next session.

He did not approve of tinkering at the tariff or at the internal revenue system. He did not approve of removing the duty first on one article and then on another, but he wanted a thorough reform looking to all interests in every part of the country—manufactures, agriculture, mining, etc. He wanted a reform that would be permanent, which the people would approve, and which would have the effect of settling the business of the country, which now required repose after the vicissitudinous legislation of the session.

Mr. Niblack argued that it would be manifestly improper for the House to adjourn without appointing some committee to consider the whole subject of revenue reform. The Senate had already appointed such a committee in face of the solemn decision of the House, at the last session, that the Senate had no right to originate any measure on the subject of taxation.

Mr. Coburn inquired whether his colleague was in favor of abolishing the tax on tea, coffee, and sugar?

Mr. Niblack replied that he would talk about that matter when it came within the range of his argument.

Mr. Coburn—That is a practical matter.

Mr. Holman—I will say to my colleague that I am in favor of it.

Mr.